INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

PART I.—RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Definitions.

1. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "adequate distance" means the distance sufficient to ensure safety, having regard to the local conditions obtaining;

(2) "approved special instructions" mean special instructions approved of or prescribed by the Government Inspector;

(3) "authorised officer" means the person who is duly empowered by general or special order of the Railway Administration, either by name or by virtue of his office, to issue instructions or do any other thing;

(4) "authority to proceed" means the authority given to the Driver of a train, under the system of working, to leave the station with his train;

(5) "ballast train" means a train intended for the carriage of ballast, stone, material or fuel when picked up or put down either between stations or within station limits;

(6) to "block back" means to despatch a message from a station intimating to the station immediately in rear on a double line, or to the next station on either side on a single line, that the block-section is obstructed or is to be obstructed;

(7) to "block forward" means to despach a message from a station on a double line intimating to the station immediately in advance the fact that the block-section in advance is obstructed or is to be obstructed;

(8) "block-section" means that portion of the running road between two stations to which no running train may enter until permission to approach has been received from the station at the other end of the section;

(9) the expression "connections," when used with reference to a running road, means the points and crossings or other appliances used to connect such road with other roads or to cross it;

(10) "day" means from sunrise to sunset;

(11) "Engine Driver" means the person for the time being in charge of a working locomotive engine

(12) "fixed signal" includes a semaphore arm for use by day and a fixed light for use by night;

(13) "fouling point" means the point at which the infringement of fixed Standard Dimensions occurs, where two tracks cross or join one another;

(14) "Ganger" means the person in charge of a gang of platelayers or other workmen employed on the permanent-way;

(15) "goods train" means a train (other than a ballast train) intended solely or mainly for the carriage of animals or goods;

(16) the expression "Government Inspector" when used with reference to any railway, means an Inspector appointed to exercise any functions under the Indian Railways Act, 1890, in respect of that railway; IX of 1890.

(17) "Guard" includes a brakesman or any other railway servant who may for the time being be performing the duties of a Guard;

(18) "last Stop signal" means the Starting signal or (if there are two Starting signals) the Advanced Starting signal;

(19) "main line" means the line ordinarily used for running trains through and between stations;

(20) "mixed train" means a train intended for the carriage of passengers and goods or of passengers, animals and goods;

(21) "night" means from sunset to sunrise;

(22) "obstruction" or "obstructing" means a train, vehicle or obstacle on or fouling a line, or any condition which is dangerous to trains;

(23) "ordinary train" means a train, whether passenger, goods or mixed, which is entered in the Working Time-tables;

(24) "passenger train" means a train intended solely or mainly for the carriage of passengers and other coaching traffic, and includes a troop train;

(25) "permission to approach" means the permission given from a station to a station in rear for a train to leave the latter and approach the former;

(26) "running road" means the track, which may consist of one or more lines with the cross-over roads connecting them, to be used by a train when entering or leaving a station or when passing through a station or between stations;

(27) "running train" means a train which has started under an authority to proceed and has not completed its journey;

(28) "special instructions" mean instructions issued from time to time by the authorised officer in respect to particular cases or special circumstances;

(29) "special train" means any train which is neither an ordinary train nor a ballast train;

(30) "station" means any place on a line of railway at which traffic is booked and dealt with, or at which an authority to proceed is given under the system of working;

(31) "station limits" mean the portion of a railway which is under the control of a Station Master and is situated between the outermost signals of the station;

(32) "Station Master" means the person on duty who is for the time being responsible for the working of the traffic within station limits, and includes any person who is for the time being in independent charge of the working of any signals and responsible for obtaining and sending the permission to approach and for giving the authority to proceed;

(33) "station section" means that section of station limits at a Class B station which is included—

(*a*) on a double line, between the Home signal and the last Stop signal of the station in either direction, or

(*b*) on a signle line—

(1) between the Shunting Boards or Advanced Starters (if any), or

(2) between the Home signals if there are no Shunting Boards or Advanced Starters, or

(3) between the outermost facing points if there are no Home or Starting signals or Shunting Boards;

(34) "system of working" means the system adopted for the time being for the working of trains on any portion of a railway; and

(35) "train" means an engine, with or without vehicles attached.

Classification of stations.

2. Stations shall, for the purposes of these rules, be deemed to be divided into the following classes, namely:—

Class A stations—where permission to approach may not be given for a train unless the line on which it is intended to receive the train is clear for at least a quarter of a mile beyond the Home signal, or up to the Starting signal (if any);

Class B stations—where permission to approach may be given for a train before the line has been cleared for the reception of the train within the station section or within the station limits, as the case may be;

Class C stations—block-huts, at which no trains are booked to stop; and

Class D stations—stopping-places or flag stations, which are situated between two consecutive stations of Class A, Class B or Class C, and do not form the boundary of any block-section.

CHAPTER II.

SIGNALS.

A.—General Provisions.

General use of signals.

3. The signals prescribed in these rules shall be used for controlling the movement of trains in all cases in which exceptions are not allowed by approved special instructions.

Kinds of signals.

4. The signals to be used for controlling the movement of trains shall be—

fixed signals,
hand signals, and
detonating signals.

Use of night signals by day.

5. The signals prescribed in these rules for use by night shall also be used by day in tunnels and in thick or foggy weather.

B.—Fixed signals.

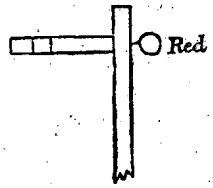
6. Unless approved special instructions are issued to the contrary, all railways shall be equipped with semaphore signals which shall be either Stop signals or Warning signals.

Use of semaphore Stop signals and Warning signals.

7. (1) When a semaphore signal is used as a Stop signal, the arm shall be square-ended and the signal shall be arranged to give two indications, namely, "Stop" and "Proceed," either by the position of the arm or by the showing of a light.

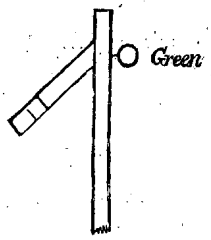
Description of Stop signals, and their indications.

(2) The horizontal position of the arm, or, at night, the showing of a red light, thus—



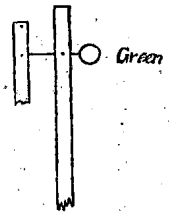
constitutes the "on" or "danger" position, and signifies "Stop dead, and do not pass till the arm is lowered or (at night) till the light is changed to green."

(3) The inclined position of the arm, lowered to an angle of from 45° to 60° below the horizontal, or, at night, the showing of a green light, thus—



constitutes the "off" position, and signifies "Proceed."

(4) If allowed by approved special instructions, the arm, when "off," may be vertical, thus—



Description of Warning signals, and their indications.

8. (1) Warning signals (or Warners) are signals intended to warn Engine Drivers of the condition of the block-section ahead.

(2) Except under approved special instructions, the use of Warning signals is confined to interlocked stations.

(3) When a semaphore signal is used as a Warning signal, the arm shall be fish-tailed and it shall be arranged to give two indications, namely, "Proceed with caution" and "All right."

(4) The horizontal position of the fish-tailed arm, or the showing at night of two lights, one at the root of the arm and red, and the other six to seven feet above it and green, constitutes the "Proceed with caution" position, and signifies "Pass by without stopping, but with caution, and be prepared to stop at the next Stop signal or where required."

(5) The inclined position of the arm lowered to an angle of from 45° to 60° below the horizontal, or the showing at night of two lights, one at the root of the arm and green, and the other six to seven feet above it and also green, constitutes the "All right" or "off" position, and signifies "Proceed: the next block-section ahead is clear."

Placing of Warning signals.

9. (1) A Warner may be placed either—

(*a*) on a post by itself, at an adequate distance outside the Home signal, or
(*b*) on the same post as, but six to seven feet below the arm of, the Outer signal, or
(*c*) on the same post as, but six to seven feet below the last Stop signal of a station.

(2) When the warner is placed below a Stop signal, the variable light of the Stop signal shall take the place of the fixed green light of the Warner, and the mechanical arrangements must be such that the Warner cannot be taken "off" while the Stop signal above it is "on."

Significance of various combinations of arms or lights.

10. The significance of the various combinations of arms or lights described in rules 7, 8 and 9 is as follows:—

Indication	Meaning	Explanation	
(*a*) Square-ended arm "off" *single green light.*	*Proceed* ...	.....	
(*b*) Square-ended arm "on" *single red light.*	*Danger* ...	Stop dead, and do not pass till the arm is lowered or (at night) till the light is changed to green.	
(*c*) Upper (square) arm "on," lower (fish-tailed) arm horizontal; *red over red.*	*Danger* ...	Stop, and do not pass till the upper arm is lowered or (at night) till the upper light is changed to green.	
(*d*) Upper (square) arm "off," lower (fiish-tailed) arm horizontal; *green over red.*	*Proceed with caution.*	Proceed cautiously, and be prepared to stop at the next Stop signal or where required.	
(*e*) Upper (square) arm "off," lower (fish-tailed) arm "off," *green over green.*	*All right* ...	Proceed.	
(*f*) Single (fish-tailed) arm horizontal; *green over red.*	*Proceed with caution.*	Proceed cautiously, and be prepared to stop at the next Stop signal or where required.	
(*g*) Single (fish-tailed) arm "off"; *green over green.*	*All right* ...	Proceed.	

Explanation.—The exhibition of a red over green light, or the corresponding position of the arms by day, or the absence of one or both lights, shows that the signal is out of order and should be treated as a danger signal. The Engine Driver must stop at such signal and ascertain, if possible, the cause. He may then proceed cautiously, being guided by the signals in advance, and must immediately on arrival at the station report the circumstances to the Station Master.

Kinds of Stop signals for approaching trains.

11. (1) The Stop signals which control the movement of trains approaching a station are of four kinds, namely, Outer Home, Main and Track (or Routing) signals.

(2) The Outer signal is a signal fixed at an adequate distance outside the point up to which the line may be obstructed after permission to approach has been sent to the station in rear, or at an adequate distance outside the place where a train usually comes to a stand in accordance with the system of working.

(3) The Home signal is the first Stop signal of a station at which an Outer signal is not provided, and the second Stop signal of a station at which an Outer signal is provided.

(4) The Main signal is a signal fixed within station limits, generally near the centre of a station. It may, under approved special instructions, be called the Home signal. It is ordinarily provided with two semaphore arms only, one on either side of the post, in which case the left-hand arm only is applicable to approaching trains. No other arrangement of arms may be used without the sanction of the Government Inspector.

(5) The Track or Routing signal is a special bracketted signal used to indicate to an Engine Driver which of two or more diverging tracks is made for him when the Home signal is, in consequence of its position, inconvenient for that purpose.

Kinds of Stop signals for departing trains.

12. (1) The Stop signals which control the movement of trains leaving a station are of two kinds, namely, Starting signals and Advanced Starting signals.

(2) Where there is only one Starting signal, it is called the Starting signal or Starter.

(3) Where there are two Starting signals, the outermost is the last Stop signal of a station and is called the Advanced Starting signal or Advanced Starter, while the other is called the Starting signal or Starter.

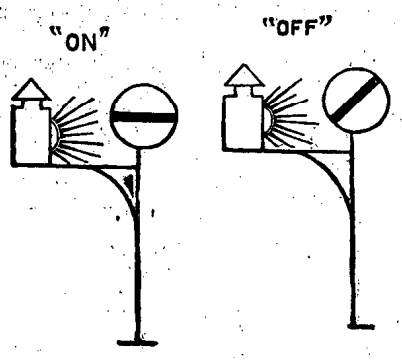
(4) The Starting signal, where only one such signal is provided, or the Advanced Starting signal, where two Starting signals are provided, must be fixed at the limit beyond which no train may pass unless the Engine Driver is given the authority to proceed which is required by the system of working, and must be fixed outside all connections on the line to which it refers.

(5) Where an Advanced Starting signal is provided, the Starting signal must be placed so as to protect the first facing or fouling point on the line to which it refers.

Description of the Outer Repeater.

13. (1) The Outer Repeater is an indicator fixed at an adequate distance outside the Outer signal for the purpose of advising the Engine Driver whether the Outer signal is "off" or "on."

(2) An Outer Repeater may take the form of a white disc showing a black horizontal bar (signifying "Caution") when the Outer signal is "on" and a black diagonal bar (signifying "Proceed") when the Outer signal is "off," thus—



(3) If used at night, an Outer Repeater must be so illuminated as to make its indications clearly visible.

Description of Shunting signals and Calling-on signals.

14. Shunting signals and Calling-on signals are short auxiliary arms and auxiliary lights placed below the arms of Starters or Advanced Starters and Home signals, respectively; and when "off," authorise an Engine Driver to draw ahead although the arm above is "on."

Use of Siding, Miniature or Dwarf, and Disc signals.

15. Siding, Miniature or Dwarf, and Disc signals are used to control shunting operations in sidings, the movements of trains between sidings and main lines, or between one main line and another. In the case of Siding, Miniature or Dwarf signals the "on" or "danger" position is shown in the day time by a short arm in the horizontal position, and at night by a red light. The "off" or "proceed" position is shown in the day time by the arm being lowered and at night by a green light.

In the case of Disc signals the "on" or "danger" position is shown in he day time by a red disc and at night by a red light.

The "proceed" or "off" position is shown in the day time by the disc being turned "off" and at night by a green light.

Explanation.—Point Indicators are not signals, but are appliances fitted to, and working with, points, to indicate by day or by night the position in which the points are set.

Co-acting signals.

16. (1) Co-acting signals are duplicate signals fixed vertically below ordinary signals, and are provided where, in consequence of the great height of the signal post, or of there being an overbridge or other obstacle, the main arm or light is not in view of the Engine Driver during the whole time that he is approaching it.

(2) Co-acting signals must be fitted at such height that either the main arm or light or the co-acting arm or light may always be visible.

Description of Banner Flag.

17. A Banner Flag is a temporary fixed danger signal consisting of a red cloth supported at each end on a post and stretched across the line to which it refers.

Normal position of fixed signals.

18. (1) The normal position of every fixed signal, except Calling-on signals, shall be "danger."

(2) Every fixed signal shall be so constructed that, in case of failure of any part of its connections, it shall remain at, or return to, its normal position.

Position of signal arms.

19. Signal arms must be placed on the left-hand side of the post as seen by the Driver of any approaching train.

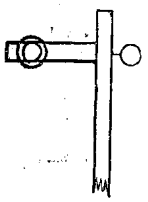
Painting of signal arms.

20. (1) Signal arms must be painted red with a white bar on the side facing trains to which they refer, and white with a black bar on the other side.

(2) On Warning signal arms the said bars must be parallel with the notching.

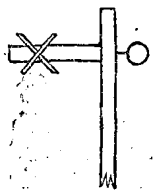
Rings for signal arms.

21. Signal arms referring to lines other than passenger lines must, at places where distinction between signals for passenger lines and signals for other lines is necessary, be distinguished by rings, thus—



Signals out of use.

22. When semaphore signals are not in use, the arms must remain fixed in the "on" position, and must be distinguished by having two crossed bars on them, thus—



Position of fixed signals.

23. Fixed signals shall be fixed on the side of the line on which they can be seen by Drivers of approaching trains, but the left-hand side of the track is to be preferred unless the sighting is greatly interfered with.

Bracket-posts and signal posts when to be used.

24. Unless otherwise permitted by approved special instructions,—

(*a*) where two or more lines diverge, the signals must be fixed on a bracket-post; and

(*b*) where two or more lines converge, the signals must be fixed on separate posts or, where this is no practicable, then on a bracket-post:

Provided that, where the number of signals is considerable, they may be fixed on separate posts or dolls carried on a Signal-bridge provided for the purpose.

Placing of more than one signal on the same post.

25. Not more than one signal referring to trains moving in the same direction (whether on the same track or on separate tracks) shall be placed on the same post, unless—

(*a*) there be only two signals on the post and the lower signal is a Warner fixed from six to seven feet below the other signal, or

(*b*) the lower signal is a Co-acting signal or Calling-on signal fixed at least fifteen feet below the next signal, or

(*c*) the sanction of the Government Inspector has been obtained.

Relation of signals to particular roads.

26. (1) In the case of all bracket or bridge signals, the left-hand signal shall be read as referring to the left-hand road, and the second signal from the left shall be read as referring to the next road from the left, and so on.

(2) Where, with the sanction of the Government Inspector under rule 25, clause (*c*), two or more signals are placed on the same post, the top arm shall be read as referring to the left-hand diverging road, and the second arm shall be read as referring to the next road from the left, and so on.

Distinction between signals.

27. Signals on brackets and bridges shall be distinguished as much as possible by grouping and by making the more important signals higher than the less important signals.

Black-lights.

28. (1) Every fixed signal, the light of which cannot be seen from the point from which the signal is worked, must be provided with a back-light or tell-tale, by which the Station Master may see whether the light is burning or not.

(2) Back-lights of signals must show a small white light when "on," and no light at all in any other position.

(3) When a Warner is used by itself, its fixed green light must show a white back-light.

C.—Hand Signals

Hand signals how made.

29. A Hand signal shall be made—

by day, by showing a flag or hand, and, by night by showing a light.

Stop signal how given.

30. The Stop signal shall be given –

by day,—

(*a*) by showing a red flag, thus—

or

(*b*) in the absence of flags, by raising both arms with the hands above the head, thus—

and, by night,—

(*i*) by showing a red light; or

(*ii*) in the absence of a red light, by violently waving a white light.

31. The "Proceed with caution" signal must be used when it is intended that a train should proceed slowly, and shall be given—

"Proceed with caution" signal when used and how given.

by day,—

(*a*) by waving a green flag vertically, thus—

or

(*b*) in the absence of flags, by waving one arm in a similar manner, thus—

and,

by night, by similarly waving a green light.

Proceed signal how given.

32. The Proceed signal shall be given—

by day,—

(*a*) by holding a green flag steadily, thus—

or

(*b*) in the absence of flags, by holding out one arm steadily, thus—

and, by night, by holding a green light steadily

Signals for shunting.

33. In shunting operations, signals shall be given as follows:—

(1) *to move away from* the person signalling, a green flag or green light moved slowly up and down.

(2) *to move towards* the person signalling, a green flag or green light moved from side to side across the body.

(3) *to slow down*, the above signals to be displayed slower and slower until the Danger signal is given.

D.—Detonating Signals.

Detonating signals defined.

34. "Detonating" signals (otherwise known as "Fog" signals) are appliances placed on the rails so as to explode with a loud report when an engine passes over them, for the purpose of attracting the attention of Engine Drivers.

Stocks of detonators.

35. (1) All Station Masters, Guards, Engine Drivers, Gangers and Gatemen, and all other railway servants on whom this duty is laid by the Railway Administration, must keep a stock of detonators.

(2) Each Railway Administration shall be responsible for the supply, renewal, periodical esting and safe custody of such detonators, and for ensuring that their use is properly understood.

Placing of detonators in thick or foggy weather.

36. In thick or foggy weather, whenever it is necessary to indicate to the Driver of an approaching train the locality of a signal, two detonators must be placed on the line, by a railway servant appointed by the Station Master in this behalf, about ten yards apart and at least one hundred yards outside the outermost signal of the station.

Placing of detonators in case of obstruction.

37. (1) Whenever, in consequence of an obstruction of a line, it is necessary for a railway servant to show hand danger signals at some place short of such obstruction, he shall put on the line one detonator, halfway out to such place, and three detonators, about ten yards apart, at such place.

(2) If the said railway servant is recalled before the obstruction is removed, he must leave down three detonators and must on his way back pick up the intermediate detonator.

Placing of detonators on a mixed gauge.

38. In all cases where the use of detonators is necessary under these rules, on a mixed gauge, detonators must be placed on one rail of each gauge, or on the rail common to both.

Securing of detonators on the line.

39. Detonators must be placed on the line with the label or brand upwards, and must be secured by bending the clasp round the upper flange of the rail.

Renewal of detonators on the line.

40. Every railway servant placing detonators on the line must see that they are, when necessary, renewed immediately after a train has passed over them.

E.—Signals at Stations.

Obligation to provide fixed signals at stations.

41. The fixed signals prescribed in this sub-chapter shall be provided at every station except—

(*a*) stations between which trains are worked on the One engine only system mentioned in Chapter XI, and

(*b*) stations which are exempted from this rule by approved special instructions.

Inspection of fixed signals.

42. Fixed signals shall not be brought into use until they have been passed by the Government Inspector as being sufficient to secure the safe working of trains.

Minimum equipment of fixed signals.

43. The minimum equipment of fixed signals to be provided for each direction shall be as follows:—

(*a*) at a Class A station—
a Warning signal,
a Home signal, and
a Starting signal;

(*b*) at a Class B station—
an Outer signal, and
a Home signal; and

(*c*) at a Class C station—
a Warning signal, and
a Home signal.

Additional fixed signals at Class B stations.

44. Besides the minimum equipment prescribed in rule 43, the following fixed signals must be provided at Class B stations, namely—

(*a*) on a double line—a Starting signal for each direction;

(*b*) on both a double and a single line—if trains run through at high speed without stopping, a Warning signal, to be fixed below the arm of the Outer signal; and

(*c*) on a single line worked on the Absolute Block system—if the obstructing of the line outside the facing points in the direction of an approaching train is permitted under rule 110, a Shunting Board (bearing the words "shunting limit" on the side which faces the station, and fitted with a lamp showing a white light in both directions to mark its position by night) or an Advanced Starter, to be fixed at a distance not exceeding two hundred yards from the facing points, to mark the extreme limit up to which such obstructing may be permitted.

Exceptions to rules 43 and 44.

45. Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 43 or rule 44,—

(*a*) if the station is already provided with an Outer signal and a Main signal, the latter may remain in use instead of a Home signal, until the station is interlocked, or until the Government Inspector orders otherwise. At such stations on a double line, trains shall be worked in accordance with approved special instructions;

(*b*) if the station has only one pair of points on the main line, signals shall be erected, and the station shall be worked, in accordance with approved special instructions;

(*c*) on any railway where traffic is light and speeds are slow, all signals, except one Stop signal at each station for each direction, may, under the special sanction of the Government Inspector, be dispensed with, the said Stop signal being placed at such point within or outside the station-yard as he may approve, and trains being worked in accordance with approved special instructions; and

(*d*) on any railway having very light traffic worked by day only, all or any signals may, with the special sanction of the Government Inspector, be dispensed with, trains being worked in accordance with approved special instructions.

Additional fixed signals at stations generally.

46. In addition to the equipment prescribed in rules 43 and 44, such other fixed signals (if any) must be provided at every station as may be necessary for the safe working of trains.

Signals at Class D Stations.

47. At a Class D station a train may be stopped either by hand signals or by a fixed Stop signal for each direction.

F.—Signals at Gates.

Signals at gates.

48. Unless exempted under approved special instructions, every gate which closes across the line at a level crossing must, except when interlocked with station signals, be provided with semaphore signals fixed at an adequate distance from the gate and showing Stop signals both up and down the line when the gates are open for the passage of road traffic.

G.—Working of Fixed Signals.

Fixed signals generally.

49. (1) Subject to the provisions of Rule 18, fixed signals must always be kept "on" (that is, at "danger") except when taken "off" (that is, lowered) to allow a train to pass.

(2) No fixed signal shall be taken "off" without the permission of the Station Master.

(3) The Station Master shall not give permission to take signals "off" to admit a train until—

(*a*) all facing points over which the train will pass are correctly set and secured,

(*b*) all trailing points over which the train will pass are correctly set, and

(*c*) the line over which the train is to pass is clear and free from obstructions.

(4) Except in cases of emergency, a signal which has been taken "off" for the passage of a train shall not be placed "on" until the whole of the train which it controls has passed it or, in the case of a Main signal, has arrived at the place at which trains usually come to a stand.

(5) At stations on a single line, except under special instructions where the interlocking or the lay-out of the yard renders a contrary procedure safe, when two or more trains are approaching simultaneously from any direction, the signals for one train only at a time may be taken "off," all other signals being kept "on" until the train for which the signals have been taken "off" has come to a stand at the station or has cleared the station.

Home signals.

50. (1) When a train is approaching a Home signal otherwise than at a terminal station, the signal shall not be taken "off" until the train has first been brought to a stand outside the signal unless—

(*a*) (on a double line) the line is clear for an adequate distance beyond the Starting signal; or

(*b*) (on a single line) the line is clear for an adequate distance beyond the trailing points, or up to the farthest Outer signal, whichever distance is less, or if, allowed by approved special instructions, for an adequate distance beyond the place at which the train is required to come to a stand.

(2) The adequate distance referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be fixed by special instructions, but shall never be less than two hundred yards without the sanction of the Government Inspector.

The Outer signal.

51. (1) The Outer signal shall never be taken "off" to admit a train which has not been brought to a stand outside it, unless the line on which the train is to be received in the station is clear, in the case of a double line, up to the Starting signal, and, in the case of a single line, for an adequate distance beyond the first facing points.

(2) Wnen a train which is booked to run through has to be stopped out of course at a station where Warners are not provided, the Outer signal shall not be taken "off" until the train has been brought to a stand outside it.

(3) The Warner shall never be taken "off" for a train that is booked to stop, or for a train that has to be stopped out of course.

Calling-on signal.

52. A Calling-on signal referring to a running train shall not be placed to "off" until the train has been brought to a stand at the signal below which the Calling-on signal is fixed.

Shunting.

53. (1) The Outer, Home and Main signals and the outermost Starting signal of a station shall not be taken "off" for shunting purposes.

(2) Starting signals, where Advanced Starting signals are provided, must be taken "off" for shunting purposes, except where the arrangement of the interlocking interferes with this practice, in which case Shunting arms must be provided.

H.—Defective Signals.

Duties of Station Master.

54. As soon as the Station Master becomes aware that any signal has become defective or has ceased to work properly, he shall—

(*a*) take measures, either by disconnecting the wire or by other means, to place the signal "on" if it is not already in that position;

(*b*) depute one or more competent railway servants, with such hand signals and detonators as may be required, to give signals at the place where the defective

signal is situated, until the Station Master is satisfied that such signal has been put into proper working order;

(*c*) if possible, advise the station in rear in order that the Drivers of all approaching trains may be warned; and

(*d*) report the occurrence to the person who is responsible for the up-keep of the signal.

Use of other signals.

55. (1) If a Warner is out of order, it must be kept in the horizontal position, and Engine Drivers will work to the other signals.

(2) If a Warner on a post by itself is out of order and cannot be kept in the horizontal position, a red hand signal must be shown at the foot of the signal post, and by night the fixed green light must be extinguished; and trains, after having first been brought to a stand, may then be hand-signalled past.

(3) If a Home or Main signal, or a Starter or Advanced Starter, is out of order, the railway servant stationed at the signal must show hand signals in accordance with instructions from the Station Master.

(4) If the Outer signal is out of order, the railway servant stationed at it—

(*a*) must repeat by hand signal the indication given by the Home signal, or

(*b*) If the Home signal is also out of order, must repeat the indication given by the hand signal at the Home signal.

Intimation to station when defects remedied.

56. As soon as a defective signal has been put into good working order, the Station Master must intimate the fact to the station which was advised of its being defective.

CHAPTER III.

WORKING OF TRAINS GENERALLY.

Standard time.

57. The working of trains between stations shall be regulated by the standard time prescribed by the Governor-General in Council, which must be sent daily to all the principal stations on the railway.

Adherence to advertised time.

58. No passenger train or mixed train shall be despatched from a station before the advertised time.

Notice of running.

59. No train shall be allowed to run unless previous notice has been given, when practicable, to all stations concerned.

Permission to approach and authority to proceed.

60. (1) No person other than the Station Master may ask for or give permission to approach or give authority to proceed.

(2) An authority to proceed given to a running train shall lapse as soon as the last vehicle of the train has passed—

(*a*) on a double line, inside the Home signal; or

(*b*) on a single line,—

(*i*) inside the Home signal, or

(*ii*) where there is no Home signal, inside the facing points.

Pushing engine.

61. (1) No engine shall be allowed, outside station limits, to push any train, except in accordance with special instructions and at a speed not exceeding fifteen miles an hour.

(2) Sub-rule (1) shall not apply to an engine assisting in rear of a train.

Engine running tender foremost.

62. (1) A passenger train or a mixed train shall not be drawn outside station limits by an engine running tender foremost, except—

(*a*) under a written order issued by the authorised officer, or

(*b*) in a case of unavoidable necessity, to be established by the Engine Driver.

(2) When any such train is so drawn, the speed shall not exceed fifteen miles an hour, or such higher speed, not exceeding twenty-five miles an hour, as may be authorised by approved special instructions.

Guards and brake-vans.

63. (1) Except under special instructions, no engine with vehicles attached shall be despatched from any station without one or more Guards and one or more brake-vans or hand-braked vehicles.

(2) Every Guard must, except under special circumstances, ride in his own brake-van or braked vehicle.

(3) Unless it be otherwise directed by special instructions, one brake-van must be attached to the rear of the train:

Provided that reserved carriages or other vehicles may, under special instructions, be placed in rear of such van.

Means of communication with passengers.

64. No passenger train or mixed train shall be despatched from any station unless it be provided with means by which a Guard can communicate with, or get access to, every passenger carriage in the train.

Explanation.—A goods vehicle in which passengers are carried is not a "passenger carriage" within the meaning of this rule.

Loading.

IX of 1890.

65. (1) No wagon or truck shall be so loaded as to exceed the maximum gross load on the axles fixed under section 53, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, or such less load (if any) as may have been prescribed by the Railway Administration.

(2) Except under approved special instructions, no vehicles shall be so loaded as to exceed the maximum moving dimensions prescribed from time to time by the Railway Board.

Couplings.

66. No vehicle that is not furnished with screw couplings or with a central buffer coupling of approved pattern shall be attached to a passenger or mixed train.

Dangerous vehicles.

67. (1) No vehicle which has been off the line shall be allowed to run between stations until it has been examined and passed by a competent Carriage and Wagon Examiner:

Provided that, in case of a derailment between stations, the Engine Driver may, if he considers it safe to do so, take slowly to the next station a vehicle that has been off the line.

(2) If a guard or Station Master has reason to apprehend danger from the condition of any vehicle on a train before it can be inspected by a Carriage and Wagon Examiner, the Engine Driver shall be consulted, and, if he so requires, the vehicle shall be detached from the train.

Travelling cranes.

68. When attaching a travelling crane to a train, the Guard in charge of the train must see that the jib is properly lowered and secured, and that the cane is, if practicable, so placed that the jib will point towards the rear.

Dummy truck.

69. When the jib of a travelling crane projects beyond its truck, or when the load in a truck projects to an unsafe extent beyond the end of the truck, an additional truck shall be attached, to act as a dummy.

Private engines and vehicles.

70. No engine or other vehicle, the property of a private owner, shall be allowed to enter upon the railway, except in accordance with special instructions.

Train-lights.

71. At night, and in thick or foggy weather,—

(1) no train shall be worked outside station-limits unless it has—

(*a*) the head-lights prescribed by the Railway Administration; and

(*b*) in the case of an engine with vehicles attached, at least one red tail-light and two side-lights showing red towards the rear and white towards the engine; and

(*c*) in the case of a single engine without vehicles attached, at least one red tail-light; and

(*d*) in the case of two or more engines coupled together without vehicles attached, at least one red tail-light affixed to the rear engine;

Exception.—Where trains may run in the same direction on parallel lines the side-lights may be arranged in accordance with special instructions.

(2) no engine shall be employed in shunting within station limits or in a siding unless it has the head-lights and tail-lights prescribed by the Railway Administration; and

(3) when a train has been shunted for a following train to pass, the tail-light and side-lights must be dealt with in accordance with instructions given by the Railway Administration.

72. In order to indicate by day to the staff that a train is complete, the last vehicle must be distinguished by affixing to the rear of it either a tail-board, a tail-lamp, a red flag or such other device as may be authorised by special instructions.

Tail-board or tail-lamp.

73. Every train must be run on each section of the line within the limits of speed sanctioned for that section by special instructions.

Limits of speed generally.

NOTE.—The sectional speed sanctioned shall be shown in the Working Time-table, a copy of which shall be supplied on issue to the Government Inspector.

74. No train shall be run through facing points at a speed exceeding ten miles an hour, or such lower rate as may be prescribed by special instructions:

Limit of speed through facing points.

Provided that, if the points are interlocked with a fixed signal, or are locked in a manner approved by the Government Inspector, trains may run over them at such speed as may be approved by the Government Inspector.

75. Where there are points in the main line at a place which is not a station, provision for the protection of such points, by signals or otherwise, and for working them, shall be made in order to secure the safe working of trains to the satisfaction of the Government Inspector.

Protection and working of points.

76. When a train is to run, without stopping, through any station that is not interlocked, the Station Master of that station, or some railway servant appointed in this behalf by special instructions, must proceed to the facing points and satisfy himself that all facing points over which the train will pass are properly set and locked.

Care of facing points when train runs through station without stopping.

77. A ballast train may be worked only with the permission of the Station Master on each side and in accordance with special instructions.

Working of ballast trains.

78. Before a ballast train is moved, the Engine Driver must give two clear whistles at an interval of half a minute, as a warning to the coolies that the train is about to move.

Warning before moving a ballast train.

79. When a ballast train with coolies is stabled at a station for the night, it must be protected in the following manner:—

Protection of ballast train when stabled.

(1) the Guard in charge of the train must see that all necessary points connected with the siding on which the train is stabled are correctly set against the train, and must then inform the Station Master, and, until the train is ready to start,—

(*a*) if the station is not interlocked—must padlock all necessary points connected with the siding on which the train is stabled and keep the keys in his possession; or

(*b*) if the station is interlocked—must tie a red flag on the lever-handle working the points; and

(2) when under clause 1 (*b*) a red flag has been affixed, the Station Master must take steps to ensure that the lever is not worked until the said Guard has removed the flag.

80. Shunting operations shall be controlled by Semaphore signals, Shunting signals, Siding signals, Miniature signals, Dwarf signals, Disc signals or Hand signals, or by verbal directions, as occasion may require.

Control of shunting.

81. No vehicle shall be moved so as to foul or obstruct any running road unless the previous sanction of the Station Master has been obtained.

Moving of vehicles so as to obstruct running road.

82. When any vehicle is being shunted on a steep gradient, the railway servant in charge of the operation must see that a sufficient number of brakes are put on, that sprags or hand-scotches are used when necessary, and that all necessary precautions are taken to prevent the vehicle getting out of control.

Shunting on steep gradient.

83. Loose shunting of, or against, vehicles containing passengers, explosives or live-stock is prohibited.

Loose shunting.

84. Where there is a double line, every train must, unless special instructions otherwise provide, be run on the left-hand line;

Double lines.

Provided that, if one of the lines should be blocked so as to necessitate single-line working, such special instructions as may be necessary shall immediately be issued for establishing single-line working.

Working in case of accident or failure of electric connections.

85. In case of accident to the line or to any train, or of failure or interruption of electric connections, trains must be worked between stations in accordance with special instructions.

TRAINS STOPPED BETWEEN STATIONS BY ACCIDENT, FAILURE OR OBSTRUCTION.

Train stopped between stations.

86. When a train is stopped between stations, the Guard in charge of the train must, unless the stoppage will only be one for a few minutes, immediately ascertain the cause; and, if the stoppage is other than incidental or authorised, and if he finds that through accident or for any other reason the train cannot proceed, the following action shall be taken, namely:—

(1) the said Guard must immediately either himself go back or send a qualified person back, to protect the train;

(2) the person so going back to protect the train must plainly show his hand Danger signal to stop any approaching train, and in addition to his hand signals must take detonators (to be used by day as well as by night), and must place them upon the line on which the stoppage has occurred, as follows, namely:—

(*a*) one detonator, three-eighths of a mile from his train, to be placed on the way out; and

(*b*) three detonators, ten yards apart, not less than half a mile from his train, or at such distance as has been fixed by special instructions;

and must also continue to show his hand Danger signal, to stop any approaching train, until he is recalled;

(3) when such person is recalled, he must leave down three detonators, and must on his way back pick up the intermediate detonator;

(4) the Engine Driver must at once show a Danger signal to the front, and must proceed to protect the train in front in the manner prescribed in clauses (2) and (3), either by going himself or by sending his Fireman or some other qualified person;

(5) if the stoppage has occurred on a double line, the Danger signal hereinbefore referred to must be shown on both lines; but, if it be subsequently found that the unoccupied line is not obstructed, the said Danger signal may be removed.

Sending advice of accident or breakdown.

87. If the engine is for any reason unable to proceed, the Guard in charge of the train shall send advice to the nearest station, stating the nature and cause of the accident, and, if assistance has been asked for, he shall not allow the engine or any portion of his train to be moved until such assistance arrives, provided that if the train is subsequently able to move, it may do so at walking pace, but not unless a man has been sent with hand signals and detonators to protect the train, such man keeping at least a quarter of a mile in advance of the train, the other end of the train being protected in a similar manner.

Light engine stopped on line.

88. If any light engine should, while on the line outside station limits, be unable to proceed, the Engine Driver must see that the precautions prescribed by rule 86 are taken for the protection of the engine, both in front and rear, employing the Fireman or some other competent person to assist him.

Train parting.

89. (1) If any portion of a train should, while in motion, become detached,—

(*a*) the Engine Driver must use his judgment to keep the front portion in motion if possible until the rear portion has been brought to a stand, so as to avoid the chance of a collision between the two portions, and

(*b*) the Guard or Guards in the rear portion must promptly apply their brakes and do all they can to prevent a collision with the front portion.

(2) As soon as the rear portion of the train has been brought to a stand, the Guard in charge of the train must protect that portion, in accordance with rule 86, both in front and rear.

Portion of train left on line.

90. (1) When a train, stopped between stations, has to be divided in consequence of an accident or the inability of the engine to take the whole train forward, the Guard in charge of the train must, before uncoupling, put down the brakes, and must, if necessary, otherwise carefully secure the rear portion of the train to ensure its remaining stationary.

(2) If the engine is capable of proceeding either with or without vehicles, the said Guard shall give permission to the Engine Driver to uncouple and proceed to the next station, and may, if he thinks fit, give him written instructions to return on the same line.

(3) When the said Guard has taken action under sub-rule (2), he must immediately take steps to protect the rear portion of his train in accordance with rule 86.

(4) At night, or in thick or foggy weather as soon as the engine, whether with or without vehicles, is drawn forward, the said Guard must see that a white light is shown on the front vehicle of the rear portion of the train.

(5) When the front portion of the train is taken forward, the Fireman, or, if there are two Guards with the train, the second Guard must, if it is practicable and safe to do so, ride upon the last vehicle of the said front portion of the train until it reaches the next station; but no tail-lamp or tail-board shall be placed on it.

(6) When, under the written instructions referred to in sub-rule (2), the engine is to be brought back, the Guard in charge of the train must, until the arrival of the engine, continue to take the precautions prescribed in rule 86, for the protection in rear of the portion of the train left on the line, and shall not permit a following train to move any of the vehicles under his charge.

(7) The Engine Driver shall not bring his train back on the same line unless he has received written instructions, under sub-rule (2), from the Guard in charge of the train to do so.

(8) If there is a double line, the Engine Driver may, under instructions from the Station Master, take the train back on the proper line according to the system of working until he can cross on to the line on which he has left the rest of his train, and may then proceed by that line; and, after attaching the engine, must work the train to the station to which he is directed.

(9) When moving in the wrong direction on a double line under the written instructions referred to in sub-rule (2), the Engine Driver must proceed cautiously, travel at reduced speed, and make frequent use of the engine whistle.

CHAPTER IV.

SYSTEMS OF WORKING.

Systems of working.

91. (1) All trains working between stations must be worked on one or other of the following systems, namely:—

(*a*) Absolute Block;

(*b*) Section Clear;

(*c*) Line Clear and Caution Message;

(*d*) Following Trains;

(*e*) Train-staff and Ticket;

(*f*) Pilot Guard; or

(*g*) One engine only.

(2) The Absolute Block system alone shall be used on every railway except any railway or portion of a railway on which the Railway Board may expressly sanction the use of any other system mentioned in sub-rule (1).

CHAPTER V.

THE ABSOLUTE BLOCK SYSTEM.

Essentials of the Absolute Block system.

92. (1) Where trains are worked on the Absolute Block system,—

(*a*) no train shall be allowed to leave a station unless permission to approach has been received from the station ahead, and

(*b*) such permission shall not be given unless the line is clear, not only up to the first Stop signal at the station at which such permission is given, but also for an adequate distance beyond it.

(2) The distance referred to in clause (1) (*b*) shall not be less than one quarter of a mile, unless otherwise directed by special instructions.

Class A Stations—Double lines.

Conditions under which permission to approach may be given.

93. The line shall not be considered clear, and permission to approach shall not be given, unless—

(*a*) the whole of the last preceding train has arrived,

(*b*) all signals have been put back to "on" behind the said train,

(*c*) the line on which it is intended to receive the incoming train is clear up to the Starting signal, and

(*d*) all points have been correctly set for the admission of the train on the said line.

Obstruction when train is approaching.

94. When permission to approach has been given, no obstruction shall be permitted outside the Home signal, or, on the line on which it is intended to admit the train, up to the Starting signal.

Obstruction outside Home signal, when block-section is clear.

95. If, when the block-section is clear, it becomes necessary to obstruct the line outside the Home signal, the line must be blocked back.

Obstruction outside last Stop signal, when block-section is clear.

96. If, when the block-section is clear, it becomes necessary to obstruct the line outside the last Stop signal,—

(*a*) either a shunting-arm (which may for this purpose be provided on the post of the last Stop signal) must be taken "off," or a written shunting order must be given to the Engine Driver, and

(*b*) the line must be blocked forward.

Obstruction when block-section is occupied by train travelling away from the station.

97. If the block-section is occupied by a train travelling in the section away from the station at which shunting operations have to be performed, such shunting shall be permitted only under either of the conditions prescribed in clause (*a*) of rule 96; and, as soon as intimation has been received that the train has arrived at the station ahead, the line must be blocked forward, if it is still obstructed by the shunting.

Thick or foggy weather.

98. In thick or foggy weather, a train waiting for an authority to proceed shall not be allowed to draw out to a Starting signal in an advanced position, or up to an Advanced Starting signal.

Class A Stations—Single lines.

Conditions under which permission to approach may be given.

99. The line shall not be considered clear, and permission to approach shall not be given, unless—

(*a*) the whole of the last preceding train has arrived,

(*b*) all signals have been put back to "on" behind the said train,

(*c*) the line on which it is intended to receive the incoming train is clear up to the Starting signal, and

(*d*) all points have been correctly set for the admission of the train on the said line.

Obstruction when train is approaching,

100. When permission to approach has been given, no obstruction shall be permitted outside the Home signal, or, on the line on which it is intended to admit the train, up to the Starting signal which controls the train.

Shunting.

101. The block-section shall not be obstructed for shunting purposes, unless—

(*a*) the Station Master has received a permission to approach from the Station Master at the opposite end of the section, or

(*b*) the section has been blocked back, or is occupied by a train travelling away from the station at which the shunting is to be performed, and

(*c*) the Engine Driver or other person in charge of the shunting operations has received distinct orders from the Station Master to shunt in a manner directed by special instructions.

Thick or foggy weather.

102. In thick or foggy weather, a train waiting for an authority to proceed shall not be allowed to draw out to a Starting signal in an advanced position, or up to an Advanced Starting signal.

Class B Stations—Double lines.

Conditions under which permission to approach may be given.

103. The line shall not be considered clear, and permission to approach shall not be given, unless—

(*a*) the whole of the last preceding train has passed inside the Home signal,

(*b*) the Home and Outer signals have been put back to "on" behind the said train, and

(*c*) the line is clear up to the Home signal.

Obstruction when train is approaching.

104. When permission to approach has been given, no obstruction of the line outside the Home signal shall be permitted; but shunting between the Home signal and the last Stop signal of the station may go on continuously, provided the necessary signals are kept "on."

Obstruction outside Home signal, when block-section is clear.

105. If, when the block-section is clear, it becomes necessary to obstruct the line outside the Home signal, the line must be blocked back.

Obstruction outside last Stop signal, when block-section is clear.

106. If, when the block-section is clear, it becomes necessary to obstruct the line outside the last Stop signal,—

(*a*) either a shunting-arm (which may for this purpose be provided on the post of the last Stop signal) must be taken "off," or a written shunting order must be given to the Engine Driver, and

(*b*) the line must be blocked forward.

Obstruction when block-section is occupied by train travelling away from the station.

107. If the block-section is occupied by a train travelling in the section away from the station at which shunting operations have to be performed, such shunting shall be permitted only under either of the conditions prescribed in clause (*a*) of rule 106; and, as soon as intimation has been received that the train has arrived at the station ahead, the line must be blocked forward, if it is still obstructed by the shunting.

Thick or foggy weather.

108. In thick or foggy weather a train waiting for an authority to proceed shall not be allowed to draw out to a Starting signal in an advanced position, or up to an Advanced Starting signal.

Class B Stations—Single lines.

Conditions under which permission to approach may be given.

109. The line shall not be considered clear, and permission to approach shall not be given, unless—

(*a*) the whole of the last preceding train has passed within the Home signal, or in the case of a Main signal, has arrived at the place at which trains usually come to a stand,

(*b*) the Home (or Main) signal has been put "on," and

(*c*) the line is clear—

(*i*) to the Shunting Board or Advanced Starter (if any), at that end of the station nearest the expected train, or

(*ii*) to the Home signal, if there is no Shunting Board or Advanced Starter, or

(*iii*) to the facing points, if there is no Shunting Board or Advanced Starter and no Home signal.

Obstruction in the face of an approaching train.

110. Obstructing the line, outside the facing points, in the direction of an approaching train whether a Shunting Board or an Advanced Starter is provided or not, shall be permitted only under special instructions which take into consideration the speed, weight and brake-power of trains, the gradients, the position of the Outer signal and the distance from which that signal can be seen by the Driver of an approaching train.

Obstruction within station section.

111. If the special instructions referred to in rule 110 are obeyed, and if the necessary signals are kept "on," shunting may be carried on continuously either—

(*a*) between the Shunting Boards or Advanced Starters (if any), or

(*b*) between the Home signals, if there are no Shunting Boards or Advanced Starters, or

(*c*) between the outermost facing points, if there are no Home or Starting signals or Shunting Boards.

Obstruction outside station section.

112. Obstructing the line between the station section and the outer signal shall not be permitted unless a railway servant specially appointed in this behalf by the Station Master is in charge of the operation, and unless—

(*a*) the block section into which the shunting is to take place is clear of an approaching train ; or

(*b*) if an approaching train has arrived at the Outer signal, the Station Master has personally satisfied himself that the train has been brought to a dead stand at that signal :

Provided that the line may not be obstructed under clause (*b*) in thick or foggy weather, or in any case, unless authorised by special instructions.

Obstruction outside the Outer signal.

113. Obstructing the line outside the Outer signal is prohibited unless the line has been blocked back.

Class C. Stations.—Double and single lines.

Conditions under which permission to approach may be given.

114. The line shall not be considered clear, and permission to approach shall not be given, unless—

(*a*) the whole of the last preceding train has passed at least a quarter of a mile beyond the Home signal and is continuing its journey, and

(*b*) the Home and Warning signals have been put back to the "on" position.

CHAPTER VI.

THE SECTION CLEAR SYSTEM.

Essentials and application of the Section Clear system.

115. (1) Where trains are worked on the Section Clear system,—

(*a*) no train shall be allowed to leave a station unless permission to approach has been received from the station ahead, and

(*b*) such permission shall not be given unless the line is clear up to the first Stop signal of that station.

(2) The said system is applicable only to Class B stations ; and to single lines only, unless otherwise authorised by approved special instructions.

Class B Stations—Single lines.

Conditions under which permission to approach may be given.

116. The line shall not be considered clear, and permission to approach shall not be given, unless—

(*a*) the whole of the last preceding train has either passed inside the facing points or arrived at the place at which trains usually come to a stand,

(*b*) the Outer signal has been put back to "on" behind the said train, and

(*c*) the line is clear up to the Outer signal.

Obstruction between the Outer signals.

117. (1) Shunting shall not be carried on between the Outer signals, unless—

(*a*) the said signals are kept "on"; and

(*b*) after permission to approach has been given for a train, the line between the facing points and the Outer signal, in the direction from which the train will approach, is cleared not less than fifteen minutes before the expected arrival of the train, and is kept clear until the train has arrived or until it has been brought to a stand at the Outer signal.

(2) Subject to the provisions of clause (*b*) of sub-rule (1), obstructing the line between the facing points and the Outer signal, in face of an approaching train after intimation has been received that such train has entered the block-section, is prohibited, unless—

(*i*) the weather is clear ;

(*ii*) the time allowed for the run of the train is more than twenty minutes ;

(*iii*) the Station Master has personally satisfied himself that the Outer signal is clearly showing "danger" in the direction of the approaching train; and

(*iv*) if the train has arrived at the Outer signal, the Station Master has personally satisfied himself that the train has been brought to a dead stand at that signal.

Obstruction outside the Outer signal.

118. Obstructing the line outside the Outer signal is prohibited unless the line has been blocked back.

CHAPTER VII.

THE LINE CLEAR AND CAUTION MESSAGE SYSTEM.

Essentials of the Line Clear and Caution Message system.

19. Where trains are worked on the Line Clear and Caution Message system, no train shall be allowed to leave a station, unless—

(*a*) permission to approach has been obtained by telegram from the station ahead, and

(*b*) the Engine Driver has been given a written authority to proceed, certifying that the line on which he has to travel is either—

(*i*) absolutely clear of trains; or

(*ii*) occupied only by trains running in the same direction at time intervals.

Conditions under which permission to approach may be given.

120. Such permission to approach shall not be given, unless, either—

(1) the line on which the train is to travel is absolutely clear of trains and all other known obstructions up to the Outer signal, and the whole of the last preceding train has passed inside the facing points or has arrived at the place at which trains usually come to a stand, or

(2) the line, outside the facing points, on which the train is to travel, is occuppied only by a train running in advance in the same direction, at an adequate interval of time, and a line has been prepared in the station for the reception of the train running in advance.

Nature of the authority to proceed.

121. (1) In case (1) of rule 120, the authority to proceed referred to in rule 119 shall be a Line Clear Certificate stating that the line is clear.

(2) In case (2) of rule 120, the said authority to proceed shall be a Caution Certificate stating—

(*a*) that the line is occupied only by a train running in advance in the same direction at a stated interval of time; and

(*b*) the time of the departure of the said train, and the place at which it will next stop.

Restrictions on grant of authority to proceed.

122. An authority to proceed shall not be granted at any station in case (2) of rule 120—

(*a*) if the train which is to follow a train running in advance is to be allowed to run at more than thirty miles an hour, or

(*b*) if the distance to the station ahead is less than five miles, or

(*c*) except in accordance with special instructions, unless the train running in advance has left the station at least fifteen minutes previously, or at such greater interval as may enable the said train at its booked speed to reach the next station at least fifteen minutes before the following train at its booked speed can do so.

Delivery of authority to proceed to Engine Driver or Guard.

123. (1) Every authority to proceed shall be delivered by the Station Master, or by some railway servant appointed in this behalf under special instructions,—

(*a*) to the Engine Driver, if the train runs through the station without stopping, or

(*b*) to the Guard in charge of the train, if the train stops at the station.

(2) When an autohrity to proceed is delivered to the Engine Driver under clause (1) (*a*) of this rule, a duplicate shall be given to the said Guard.

(3) When an authority to proceed is delivered to the said Guard under clause (1) (*b*) of this rule, it must be either—

(*i*) handed personally by the Guard to the Engine Driver, or

(*ii*) countersigned by the Guard, and then handed to the Engine driver either by the Station Master or by some railway servant appointed in this behalf by special instructions.

(4) An authority to proceed shall not be handed to the Engine Driver under sub-rule (3)—

(*i*) until the train is nearly ready to start, or

(*ii*) if the train is waiting to pass another train—until the whole of the latter train has come in and is clear of the running road for the former train.

Responsibilities as to proper preparation of authority to proceed.

124. (1) When an authority to proceed is delivered to the Engine Driver under clause (1) (*a*) of rule 123, the Station Master must see—

(*a*) that it is properly filled up,

(*b*) that the date and time of the receipt of the line-clear or caution telegram upon which it is based are noted thereon,

(*c*) that it applies to the particular train to which such telegram refers, and

(*d*) that it is signed in full and in ink.

(2) When an authority to proceed is delivered to the Guard in charge of the train under clause (1) (*b*) of rule 123, he must, before it is handed to the Engine Driver, satisfy himself on the several points mentioned in sub-rule (1) of this rule.

(3) Whether the train stops or runs through a station, the Engine Driver must satisfy himself, so far as he may be able to do so, on the several points mentioned in sub-rule (1) of this rule, and if he finds that any of them are not complied with, he must not proceed with his train until the mistake or the omission is rectified.

Obstruction in face of approaching train followed by another train.

125. Obstructing the line outside the facing points in face of an approaching train followed by another train for which a permission to approach has been given, is prohibited.

Obstruction when approaching train is not followed by another train.

126. At a station where an approaching train is not being followed by another train, shunting shall not be carried on except—

(*a*) in accordance with rule 117; or

(*b*) where the special instructions referred to in rule 110 are obeyed, and the necessary signals are kept "on," then in accordance with rules 112 and 113.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE FOLLOWING TRAINS SYSTEM.

Essentials of the Following Trains system.

127. Where trains are worked on the Following Trains system, they may be despatched from one station to the next, following each other in succession in the same direction on the same line at such intervals of time as may be prescribed by special instructions, until it has been mutually arranged by telegraph between the Station Masters at either end of the ection that such succession is to cease.

Introduction of the Following Trains system.

128. The Following Trains system may, notwithstanding anything contained in rule 91, be introduced in case of emergency when specially ordered by the authorized officer.

Conditions precedent to working of trains on the Following Trains system.

129. Trains shall not be worked on the Following Trains system unless the Station Master of the station ahead has telegraphed his readiness to receive the trains, and has given his assurance that no train will be allowed to leave his station for the station from which the Following Trains are to be despatched until the latter have all arrived at his station and until he has received permission to despatch trains in the opposite direction.

Conditions to be observed in working trains.

130. When the Following Trains system is adopted, the following conditions must be observed, namely,—

(*a*) no train shall be allowed to start until the Engine Driver has been given a written authority to proceed and a written acknowledgment thereof has been obtained from him, the train being stopped for the purpose, if not booked to stop;

(*b*) the authority to proceed shall state the time of the actual departure of the preceding train, the place at which it is next to stop, and the speed at which it is to run;

(*c*) the Engine Driver and Guard of each preceding train must have been informed of the fact that a train will follow, and of the probable period which will elapse before the following train will be allowed to start;

(*d*) a train shall not be allowed to follow another from a station unless there has elapsed since the departure of the previous train, an interval of not less than fifteen minutes, or such shorter interval (if any) as may be fixed by special instructions;

(*e*) all the trains shall be timed to run at the same speed, and such speed shall not exceed fifteen miles an hour, except under special instructions;

(*f*) no shunting shall be carried on between the Outer signal and the facing points while following trains are approaching;

(*g*) the actual time of the departure of each train must at once be intimated by telegraph to the station ahead, and the actual time of arrival of each train must at once be intimated to the station in rear; and

(*h*) the number of following trains running at the same time between any two stations shall not be more than one for each three miles of station interval; and, unless permitted by special instructions, shall never exceed four, whatever may be the length of the station interval.

Report of orders and special instructions.

131. When any order is given under rule 128, and when any special instructions are issued under rule 130, the same must immediately be reported by telegram to the Government Inspector.

Application of certain rules.

132. Rules 123 to 125 shall apply to working on the Following Trains system.

Cessation of working on the Following Trains system.

133. When it is intended that no more following trains shall be despatched in the same direction, the Station Master shall intimate such intention by telegraph to the station ahead, after which no more trains in either direction may be despatched between the two stations until the last train has arrived at the station ahead and the line has been cleared between the two stations.

CHAPTER IX.

THE TRAIN-STAFF AND TICKET SYSTEM.

Essentials of the Train-staff and Ticket system.

134. Where trains are worked between two stations on Train-staff and Ticket system,—

(*a*) a single Train-staff must be kept at one of such stations, and

(*b*) no train shall be permitted to start from either of such stations to the other unless the said Train-staff is at the stations from which the train starts and has either been handed to or shown to the Engine Driver by the Station Master when giving such permission.

System where applicable.

135. Trains may be worked on the Train-staff and Ticket system only when the line is single and only between such stations as have been declared by special instructions to be staff-stations.

General conditions.

136. Trains shall not be allowed to follow one another in the same direction between staff-stations, unless the Engine Driver has been properly warned of the time of departure of the preceding train and of the place at which it will next stop, and

(1) in the case of a passenger train to follow a goods train, or a goods train to follow a slow passenger train, an interval of fifteen minutes (or, if the distance to the next station in advance exceeds ten miles, such longer interval as is prescribed by special instructions) has elapsed since the departure of the preceding train, and

(2) in any other case, either—

(*i*) it has been ascertained that the preceding train has arrived at the next station in advance, or

(*ii*) an interval of ten minutes has elapsed since the departure of the preceding train.

137. No train shall be started from a station unless the Engine Driver has in his possession to be carried with him on the journey, either the Train-staff or a Train-staff Ticket, for the section of the line over which the train is about to travel.

Engine Driver to have staff or ticket.

138. The Train-staff or Train-staff Ticket shall be delivered to the Engine Driver by the Station Master or by some railway servant appointed in this behalf by special instructions.

Staff or ticket by whom to be delivered to Engine Driver.

139. (1) When no other train is intended to follow before the Train-staff will be required for a train running in the opposite direction, then, subject to the provisions of sub-rule (3), the Train-staff shall be delivered to the Engine Driver.

Staff or ticket when to be delivered to Engine Driver.

(2) When other trains are intended to follow before the Train-staff can be returned, then subject to the provisions of sub-rule (3), a Train-staff Ticket, indicating that the Train-staff is following, shall be delivered to the Driver of each train except the last; and the Train-staff shall be delivered to the Driver of the last train.

(3) When a train is assisted by a second engine in the rear, a Train-staff Ticket shall be delivered to the Driver of the front engine and the Train-staff shall be delivered to the Driver of the rear engine:

Provided that, if both the engines attached to the train are to travel over the entire length of line to which the Train-staff applies, and the train is to be followed by other trains, a Train-staff Ticket shall be delivered to the Driver of each of the engines attached to the first-mentioned train.

(4) When a train is assisted by a second engine in the front, the Train-staff or a Train-staff Ticket, as the case may be, must be delivered to the Driver of the leading engine.

(5) When a ballast train has to stop between stations, the Train-staff shall be delivered to the Engine Driver.

(6) The Train-staff or a Train-staff Ticket shall not be delivered to the Driver of any train until the train is ready to start.

(7) The Engine Driver shall not accept a Train-staff Ticket unless he sees the Train-staff at the same time in the possession of the person who delivers the ticket to him.

140. When the Train-staff is delivered to the Driver of a train, he shall place it in a conspicuous place provided for the purpose on the engine.

Staff to be kept on engine.

141. When the Train-staff has been taken away from a station by the Driver of a train, no other train shall be started from that station to follow the first-mentioned train until the Staff has been returned to the station.

Trains not to be started until staff returned.

142. (1) Upon the arrival of a train at the station to which the Train-staff or a Train-staff Ticket extends, the Engine Driver must immediately give the Staff or Ticket to the Station Master, or to some railway servant appointed by special instructions to receive it.

Staff or ticket to be given up, and ticket to be cancelled, on arrival of train.

(2) The person to whom any such ticket is so delivered must immediately cancel the same.

143. (1) If an engine which carries the Train-staff breaks down between two stations, the Fireman must take the Staff to the staff-station in the direction whence assistance can best be obtained, in order that the Staff may be available at the station for delivery to the Driver of the assisting engine.

Procedure when engine is disabled.

(2) If an engine which carries a Train-staff Ticket breaks down between two stations, assistance must ordinarily be obtained only from the station at which the Train-staff has been left. But if assistance can more readily be obtained from another station in the opposite direction, immediate steps must be taken to have the Staff transferred to the other end of the section.

(3) Whenever an engine has broken down between two stations, the Fireman must accompany the assisting engine to the spot.

144. Train-staff Tickets must be kept in a ticket-box provided for the purpose and fastened by an inside spring, the key to open the box being the Staff to which the tickets apply.

Tickets how kept.

145. The Train-staff, when at a station, shall not be left in the box, but must be kept by the Station Master in safe custody.

Train-staff how kept.

Distinguishing marks on staff tickets and boxes.

146. (1) Each Train-staff must have shown upon it the name of the staff-station at each end of the portion of line to which it applies.

(2) The Train-staffs and Train-staff Tickets and boxes for the different portions of the line must be distinguished by different colours.

(3) "Up" and "down" Train-staff Tickets must also have distinguishing marks.

Form of ticket.

147. Every Train-staff Ticket shall be in the following form :—

Ticket No..... .....Railway.

TRAIN-STAFF TICKET.

DOWN (*or* UP).

Train No.....

.....*h.....m. From.....to.....*

TO ENGINE DRIVER AND GUARD.

You are authorised to proceed from

.....

to

.....

and the Train-staff will follow.

Train No.....in front left.....h.....m

Signed.....,

Station Master at.....

Date.....

(*Back of ticket.*)

The Engine Driver shall not accept this Ticket unless he sees the Train-staff for the portion of line which he is about to enter.

This ticket is to be given up by the Engine Driver immediately on arrival to the Station Master or other person authorised to receive it, and such person must immediately cancel it.

Record of tickets issued.

148. The Station Master must keep a record in a book of each Train-staff Ticket issued, showing the number of each ticket and the particular train for which it was issued.

CHAPTER X.

THE PILOT GUARD SYSTEM.

Essentials of the Pilot Guard system.

149. Where trains are worked on the Pilot Guard system,—

(*a*) a railway servant (hereinafter called a Pilot Guard) must be specially deputed to pilot trains, and

(*b*) no train shall be allowed to leave a station except under the personal authority of the Pilot Guard.

System where applicable.

150. Trains may be worked on the Pilot Guard system—

(*a*) on short branch lines having a single line of rails, or

(*b*) on lines to which the application of the system is authorised by special instructions.

General conditions.

151. Trains shall not be allowed to follow one another in the same direction between stations, except under the conditions prescribed in rule 136.

Pilot Guard's dress or badge.

152. The Pilot Guard must be distinguished by a red dress or badge.

Pilot Guard to accompany train or give authority to proceed.

153. (1) No train shall be started from a station unless the Engine Driver sees that it is accompanied by, or that the authority to proceed is given personally by, the Pilot Guard wearing the dress or badge prescribed by rule 152.

(2) The Pilot Guard must accompany every train:

Provided that, when it is necessary to start two or more trains from one end of the line before a train has to be started from the other end, the Pilot Guard shall accompany only the last of such trains and shall personally give the authority to proceed for the preceding trains.

(3) When accompanying a train, the Pilot Guard must ride on the foot-plate of the engine.

Pilot Guard's tickets.

154. (1) When the Pilot Guard does not accompany a train, he shall deliver to the Guard in charge (or, if there be no Guard in charge, to the Engine Driver) a Pilot Guard's ticket (on a printed form, where such are provided), properly filled up and signed, as the authority to proceed.

(2) Every such ticket shall apply only to the single journey to the station named on it.

(3) If the train is in charge of a Guard, he shall, before the train is started, deliver the ticket to the Engine Driver.

(4) Immediately on the arrival of the train, the Engine Driver shall deliver the ticket to the Station Master, who shall at once cancel it.

CHAPTER XI.

THE ONE ENGINE ONLY SYSTEM.

Essentials of the One engine only system.

155. Where trains are worked on the One engine only system, only one engine in steam, or two or more engines coupled together, shall be allowed on the line at one and the same time.

Application of the One engine only system.

156. Trains may be worked on the One engine only system, only on short branch railways having a single line of rails.

Procedure in case of accident.

157. (1) If a train becomes disabled and requires assistance, or if an accident occurs which renders it impossible for the engine (or, if two or more engines are coupled together, for either or both of such engines) to proceed, the Guard in charge of the train must instruct the Engine Driver to keep the engine stationary until his return, and must then proceed to the station from which assistance can best be obtained, and must inform the Station Master there of the circumstances.

(2) Such Station Master may then allow another engine to enter the line.

(3) Such other engine must be accompanied by the Guard in charge of the disabled train, who must explain to the Engine Driver where, and under what circumstances, the disabled train is situated.

(4) Such Guard shall be responsible for the safe and proper working of the line until each engine has left it and it is again clear.

(5) If there be no Guard in charge of the disabled train, the Fireman, or, if necessary, the Engine Driver, must perform the duties imposed by this rule on the Guard.

CHAPTER XII.

USE OF ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS ON DOUBLE LINES.

General Provisions.

Means of working.

158. Trains may be worked by means of—

(*a*) electric block instruments, or

(*b*) electric speaking instruments.

Provision of instruments.

159. (1) Electric speaking instruments must be provided at every station except class D stations.

(3) The electric block instruments (where provided) and electric speaking instruments at any station must be of a type approved by the Government Inspector.

Authority to proceed.

160. The Engine Driver shall not take his train from a station unless he has been given an authority to proceed by the taking "off" of the last Stop signal of the station.

Caution order.

161. On a double line, whenever, in consequence of the line being under repair or for any other reason, it becomes necessary to advise an Engine Driver to reduce speed or take special precautions, a caution order defining the place or places at which such precautions are necessary shall be handed to him at the stopping station immediately short of the place where special precautions are needed.

STATIONS AT WHICH ELECTRIC BLOCK INSTRUMENTS ARE PROVIDED.

Signalling of trains.

162. Every running train must, in its progress from station to station, be signalled on the electric block instruments.

Certificate of competency.

163. No person shall operate the block instruments until he has passed a satisfactory examination, and unless he holds a certificate of competency granted by a railway servant appointed in this behalf by the Railway Administration.

Bell Code.

164. Except under approved special instructions, the following uniform Bell Code shall be used, and a copy thereof shall be hung up in each station above the block instruments :—

DOUBLE LINE BLOCK INSTRUMENTS.

Code of bell signals.—The following Code of Signals is to be used, and each signal must be given slowly and distinctly :—

Reference No.	Indication	Code	How signalled	How acknowledged
1	CALL ATTENTION	... ... ●	One stroke or beat ...	One stroke.
2	IS LINE CLEAR, OR LINE CLEAR ENQUIRY,			
	for (*a*) Mail train			
	,, (*b*) Postal Express ...			
	,, (*c*) Express Passenger or Troop train ...	... ... ●●	Two	Two; and sending Line Clear.
	,, (*d*) Relief train, or Engine, going to accident ...			
	,, (*e*) Inspection Special going through ...			
	,, (*f*) Ordinary Passenger train	... ... ●●—●	Two *pause* one ...	Two *pause* one; and sending Line Clear.
	,, (*g*) Mixed train			
	,, (*h*) Through Goods ...			
	,, (*i*) Ballast train going through	... ... ●●—●●	Two *pause* two ...	Two *pause* two; and sending Line Clear.
	,, (*j*) Relief train returning from accident			
	,, (*k*) Van Goods, Pick-up, or Working train ...	... ... ●●—●●●	Two *pause* three ...	Two *pause* three; and sending Line Clear.
	,, (*l*) Ballast train stopping in Section	... ... ●●—●●●●	Two *pause* four ...	Two *pause* four; and sending Line Clear.
	,, (*m*) Inspection train stopping in Section ...			

Reference No.	Indication	Code	How signalled	How acknowledged
	for (*n*) Light Engine or Coupled Light Engines ...	●●—●●●●●	Two *pause* five ...	Two *pause* five; and sending Line Clear.
	,, (*o*) Remount Special train ...	●●—●●●●●	Two *pause* six ...	Two *pause* six; and sending Line Clear.
	,, (*p*) Cattle Special ...	●●—●●●●●	Two *pause* six ...	Two *pause* six; and sending Line Clear.
	,, (*q*) Express Goods ...	●●—●●●—●	Two *pause* three *pause* one ...	Two *pause* three *pause* one; and sending Line Clear.
3	(*a*) TRAIN ENTERING SECTION ...	●●●	Three	Three; and sending Train on Line.
	(*b*) Train Entering Section to shunt for following train to pass ...	●●●—●	Three *pause* one ...	Three *pause* one; and sending Train on Line.
	(*c*) Train Entering Section for Branch	●●●—●●	Three *pause* two ...	Three *pause* two; and sending Train on Line.
	(*d*) Train Entering Section with engine in rear ...	●●●—●●●	Three *pause* three ...	Three *pause* three and sending Train on Line.
	(*a*) TRAIN OUT OF SECTION ...	●●●●	Four	Four.
	(*b*) Obstruction removed ...	●●●●	Four	Four.
4	(*a*) CANCEL LAST SIGNAL ...	●●●●●	Five	Five.
	(*b*) Signal given in error ...	●●●●●	Five	Five.
6	(*a*) OBSTRUCTION DANGER SIGNAL (general)	●●●●●●	Six	Six.
	(*b*) Stop and Examine Train ...	●●●●●●—●	Six *pause* one ...	Six *pause* one.
	(*c*) Train passed without Tail-Lamp or Tail-Board	●●●●●●—●●	Six *pause* two ...	Six *pause* two.
	(*d*) Train divided	●●●●●●—●●●	Six *pause* three ...	Six *pause* three.
	(*e*) Vehicles running away on *Wrong* Line	●●●●●●—●●●●	Six *pause* four ...	Six *pause* four.
	(*f*) Vehicles running away on *Right* Line	●●●●●●—●●●●●	Six *pause* five ...	Six *pause* five.
7	TESTING SIGNAL	●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●	Sixteen ...	Sixteen.

Acknowledgment of signals.

165. (1) Each signal received must be acknowledged by the sending of its authorised acknowledgment.

(2) No signal shall be acknowledged until it is clearly understood.

(3) A signal shall not be considered to be complete until it is acknowledged.

(4) Should the station to which a signal is sent not reply, the signal must be repeated at intervals of not less than twenty seconds until the reply is received.

Train Register book.

166. (1) A Train Register book shall be kept by the Station Master or under his orders.

(2) The person who keeps the said book shall enter therein—

(*a*) immediately after acknowledgment, all signals (except Testing signals) received or sent on the block instruments, and the times of receipt and despatch; and

(*b*) every instance of a train being shunted at a station for another train to pass.

(3) The times entered in the book must be the actual times, except that any fraction of a minute must be counted as one minute.

(4) All entries in the book must be made in ink.

(5) No erasure shall be made in the book; but if any entry is found to be incorrect a line must be drawn lightly through it, so that it may be read at any time, and the correct entry must be made above it.

(6) The person who keeps the book shall be responsible for all entries made therein and for correctly filling in each column thereof.

The Attention signal.

167. (1) The Attention signal must be given when it is necessary to direct attention to the block instrument.

(2) When the Attention signal is sent before the despatch of the Is Line Clear signal, it shall not be given until the Train out of Section signal has been received for the last preceding train.

The Is Line Clear signal when to be sent.

168. In order to ascertain whether the station in advance is in a position to give a permission to approach to the station in rear, and in order to describe the train, the Is Line Clear signal (as in the Bell Code, according to the description of train) must be sent to the station in advance.

Acceptance of the Is Line Clear signal, and sending of a Line Clear signal.

169. (1) If, on the receipt of an Is Line Clear signal, the conditions under which a permission to approach can be given are complied with, the station in advance must accept the signal by sending the signal prescribed by special instructions to indicate Line Clear on the particular block instruments in use.

(2) Except in case of failure of the block instruments, a train shall not be allowed to leave a station unless the instrument for the section into which it is about to proceed shows Line Clear.

(3) When Line Clear is so shown, the semaphore signals applying to the train may be taken "off" to allow the train to proceed.

Refusal of the Is Line Clear signal, and sending of the Obstruction Danger signal.

170. (1) If, by reason of the line being blocked by the presence of a train in the section, or for any other reason, the station in advance is unable to accept the Is Line Clear signal, such station must refuse it by sending the Obstruction Danger signal.

(2) If the station in advance does not accept the Is Line Clear signal, the train must be stopped at the station and shall not be allowed to leave it until a fresh Is Line Clear signal has been given to and accepted by the station in advance.

The Train Entering Section signal.

171. (1) On the departure of a train from a station, the Train Entering Section signal must be sent to the station in advance, and must be duly acknowledged.

(2) When so acknowledged, the section shall be considered to be blocked against any other train following.

The Train out of Section or Obstruction Removed signal.

172. (1) On the arrival of a train, or on the removal of the cause which blocked the section, the Train out of Section or Obstruction Removed signal must be given by the station in advance.

(2) Before the Train out of Section signal is given, the Station Master must—

(*a*) satisfy himself that the train has arrived complete; and

(*b*) satisfy himself that the conditions under which permission to approach can be given are complied with.

The Cancelling signal.

173. (1) The Cancelling signal cancels the last signal given from the station from which it is sent.

(2) Where an Is Line Clear signal has been forwarded, and it is afterwards found that the train to which it referred has to be detained for shunting or other purposes at, or has returned to, the station from which that signal was sent, the Cancelling signal must be sent to the station in advance, so that the previous signal may be cancelled.

The Testing signal.

174. The Testing signal shall be used only for the purpose of testing the instruments.

Failure of block instruments.

175. (1) If the block instruments or their electric connections should fail, permission to approach must be obtained through the electric speaking instruments.

(2) When permission to approach has been so obtained, an entry to that effect must be made in the Train Register book, and the train may then be allowed to proceed.

STATIONS AT WHICH ELECTRIC BLOCK INSTRUMENTS ARE NOT PROVIDED.

Transmission of signals.

176. The signals referred to in rules 164, 165 and 168 to 173 (both inclusive), or such modifications thereof as may be prescribed by special instructions, shall be transmitted, as occasion may require, on the electric speaking instruments.

Forms for messages.

177. (1) All messages despatched in connection with the working of trains shall be written on forms specially provided for the purpose by the Railway Administration.

(2) Such forms shall be bound up in books and kept at each station by the Station Master or by some railway servant appointed in this behalf by special instructions.

Distinction of messages.

178. (1) Every message despatched in connection with the working of a train must distinctly describe the train to which it relates.

(2) For every train a separate inquiry and reply must be sent.

Writing and signing of messages.

179. (1) All messages despatched in connection with the working of trains shall be written up in ink or with some other indelible substance, and shall be signed by the person authorised to despatch or issue the same.

(2) No message shall be written out, either in full or in part, or signed, until necessary.

Completion of messages.

180. No part of any message shall be despatched or acted upon until the whole message has been written out, except in view to the prevention of an accident or in some other case of emergency.

Preservation of messages.

181. Messages shall be destroyed at such time after issue as may be prescribed by special instructions:

Provided that no message shall be destroyed in less than a fortnight after issue.

CHAPTER XIII.

USE OF ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS ON SINGLE LINES.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Application of Chapter.

182. This Chapter applies only to working on any of the following systems, namely:—

(*a*) Absolute Block,

(*b*) Section Clear,

(*c*) Line Clear and Caution Message,

(*d*) Following Trains.

Means of working.

183. Trains may be worked by means of—

(*a*) electric token instruments, of such construction that only one of the tokens applying to the same section can be in use at the same time,

(*b*) electric block instruments, or

(*c*) electric speaking instruments.

Provision of instruments.

184. (1) Electric speaking instruments must be provided at every station except class D stations.

(2) The electric block instruments (where provided) and electric speaking instruments at any station must be of a type approved by the Government Inspector.

STATIONS AT WHICH ELECTRIC BLOCK INSTRUMENTS ARE PROVIDED.

Signalling of trains.

185. Every running train must, in its progress from station to station, be signalled on the electric block instruments.

Certificate of competency.

186. No person shall operate the token instruments or the block instruments until he has passed a satisfactory examination, and unless he holds a certificate of competency granted by a railway servant appointed in this behalf by the Railway Administration.

Bell Code.

187. Except under approved special instructions, the following uniform Bell Code shall be used, and a copy thereof shall be hung up in each station above the instruments:—

SINGLE LINE TOKEN OR BLOCK INSTRUMENTS.

Code of bell signals.—The following Code of Signals is to be used, and each signal must be given slowly and distinctly :—

Reference No.	Indication	Code	How signalled	How acknowledged
1	CALL ATTENTION ...	●	One stroke or beat ...	One stroke.
2	IS LINE CLEAR, OR LINE CLEAR ENQUIRY,			
	for (*a*) Mail train ...	●●	Two	Two.
	,, (*b*) Postal Express ...			
	,, (*c*) Express Passenger or Troop train			
	,, (*d*) Relief train, or Engine going to accident ...			
	,, (*e*) Inspection Special going through ...			
	,, (*f*) Ordinary Passenger train ...	●●—●	Two *pause* one ...	Two *pause* one.
	,, (*g*) Mixed train ...			
	,, (*h*) Through Goods ...	●●—●●	Two *pause* two ...	Two *pause* two.
	,, (*i*) Ballast train going through ...			
	,, (*j*) Relief train returning from accident ...			
	,, (*k*) Van Goods, Pick-up, or Working train ...	●●—●●●	Two *pause* three ...	Two *pause* three.
	,, (*l*) Ballast train stopping in Section	●●—●●●●	Two *pause* four ...	Two *pause* four.
	,, (*m*) Inspection train stopping in Section ...			
	,, (*n*) Light Engine or Coupled Light Engines ...	●●—●●●●●	Two *pause* five ...	Two *pause* five.
	,, (*o*) Remount Special train ...	●●—●●●●●●	Two *pause* six ...	Two *pause* six.
	,, (*p*) Cattle Special ...			
	,, (*q*) Express Goods ...	●●—●●●—●	Two *pause* three *pause* one ...	Two *pause* three *pause* one.
3	(*a*) TRAIN ENTERING SECTION ...	●●●	Three	Three beats.
	(*b*) Train Entering Section to shunt for following train to pass ...	●●●—●	Three *pause* one ...	Three *pause* one.
	(*c*) Train Entering Section for Branch ...	●●●—●●	Three *pause* two ...	Three *pause* two.
	(*d*) Train Entering Section with engine in rear ...	●●●—●●●	Three *pause* three ...	Three *pause* three.
4	(*a*) TRAIN OUT OF SECTION	●●●●	Four	Four.
	(*b*) Obstruction removed ...			
5	(*a*) CANCEL LAST SIGNAL ...	●●●●●	Five	Five.
	(*b*) Signal given in error ...			
6	(*a*) OBSTRUCTION DANGER SIGNAL (general) ...	●●●●●●	Six	Six.
	(*b*) Stop and Examine Train	●●●●●●—●	Six *pause* one ...	Six *pause* one.
	(*c*) Train passed without Tail-Lamp or Tail-Board	●●●●●●—●●	Six *pause* two ...	Six *pause* two.
	(*d*) Train divided ...	●●●●●●—●●●	Six *pause* three ...	Six *pause* three.
	(*e*) Vehicles running away	●●●●●●—●●●●	Six *pause* four ...	Six *pause* four.
7	TESTING SIGNAL ...	●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●	Sixteen ...	Sixteen.

Acknowledgment of signals.

188. (1) Each signal received must be acknowledged by the sending of its authorised acknowledgment.

(2) No signal shall be acknowledged until it is clearly understood.

(3) A signal shall not be considered to be complete until it is acknowledged.

(4) Should the station to which a signal is sent not reply, the signal must be repeated at intervals of not less than twenty seconds until the reply is received.

Train Register book.

189. (1) A Train Register book shall be kept by the Station Master or under his orders.

(2) The person who keeps the said book shall enter therein, immediately after acknowledgment, all signals (except Testing signals) received or sent on the instruments, and the times of receipt and despatch.

(3) The times entered in the book must be the actual times, except that any fraction of a minute must be counted as one minute.

(4) All entries in the book must be made in ink.

(5) No erasure shall be made in the book; but if any entry is found to be incorrect, a line must be drawn lightly through it, so that it may be read at any time, and the correct entry must be made above it.

(6) The person who keeps the book shall be responsible for all entries made therein and for correctly filling in each column thereof.

The Attention signal.

190. (1) The Attention signal must be given when it is necessary to direct attention to the block instrument.

(2) When the Attention signal is sent before the despatch of the Is Line Clear signal, it shall not be given until the Train out of Section signal has been received for the last preceding train.

The Is Line Clear signal when to be sent.

191. In order to ascertain whether the station in advance is in a position to give a permission to approach to the station in rear, and in order to describe the train, the Is Line Clear signal (as in the Bell Code, according to the description of train) must be sent to the station in advance.

Acceptance of the Is Line Clear signal, and sending of a Line Clear signal.

192. (1) If, on the receipt of an Is Line Clear signal, the conditions under which a permission to approach can be given are complied with, the station in advance must accept the signal by sending the signal prescribed by special instructions to indicate Line Clear on the particular block instruments in use.

(2) Except in case of failure of the block instruments, a train shall not be allowed to leave a station unless the Line Clear signal has been so sent.

Refusal of the Is Line Clear signal and sending of the Obstruction Danger signal.

193. (1) If, by reason of the line being blocked by the presence of a train in the section or by shunting, or for any other reason, the station in advance is unable to accept the Is Line Clear signal, such station must refuse it by sending the Obstruction Danger signal.

(2) If the station in advance wishes the train to be detained at the station from which the Is Line Clear signal is sent, in order to cross a train approaching from the opposite direction, the Is Line Clear signal must be refused by sending the Obstruction Danger signal.

(3) If the station in advance does not accept the Is Line Clear signal, the train must be stopped at the station and shall not be allowed to leave until a fresh Is Line Clear signal has been given to and accepted by the station in advance.

The Train Entering Section signal.

194. (1) On the departure of a train from a station, the Train Entering Section signal must be sent to the station in advance, and must be duly acknowledged.

(2) When so acknowledged, the section shall be considered to be blocked against any other train.

The Train out of Section or Obstruction Removed signal.

195. (1) When the section is cleared by the arrival of the train or by the removal of the cause of blocking, the Train out of Section or Obstruction Removed signal must be given by the station in advance.

(2) Before the Train out of Section signal is given, the Station Master must—

(*a*) satisfy himself that the train has arrived complete; and

(*b*) satisfy himself that the conditions under which permission to approach can be given are complied with.

The Cancelling signal.

196. (1) The Cancelling signal cancels the last signal given from the station from which it is sent.

(2) Where an Is Line Clear signal has been forwarded and it is afterwards found that the train to which it referred has to be detained for shunting or other purposes at, or has returned to, the station from which that signal was sent, the Cancelling signal must be sent to the station in advance, so that the previous signal may be cancelled.

The Testing signal.

197. The Testing signal shall be used only for the purpose of testing the instruments.

Engine Driver to have authority proceed.

198. The Engine Driver shall not take his train from a station unless he has in his possession, as his authority to proceed, either—

(*a*) a token for the section, taken from an electrical instrument, or such a token and a Caution order, or

(*b*) a Line Clear ticket or caution ticket duly signed by the Station Master, or

(*c*) a document prescribed in this behalf by special instructions.

Authority to proceed when to be delivered to Engine Driver.

199. An authority to proceed shall not be delivered to the Engine Driver until the procedure prescribed in the foregoing rules in this Chapter, so far as it is applicable in the particular case, has been followed.

Token extracted from electrical instruments.

200. (1) When the authority to proceed is a token taken from electrical instruments, the number of the token must be recorded in the Train Register book.

(2) On arrival of the train at the station in advance, the Engine Driver shall deliver up the token in accordance with special instructions, and this token shall then be placed in the instrument at that station.

(3) If the train has to return to the station from which it started, the token shall, on such return, be replaced in the instrument from which it was extracted.

(4) Whenever, in consequence of the line being under repair, or for any other reason, special precautions are necessary, the Station Master or other duly authorised person must make over to the Engine Driver in addition to the token mentioned in rule 198, clause (*a*), a Caution order detailing the reasons for taking such special precautions.

Line Clear ticket.

201. When the authority to proceed is a Line Clear ticket, it shall, except under special instructions, be in the following form :—

No._____

A. B. Railway.

AUTHORITY TO PROCEED.

To the Engine Driver of _____ Train.

The Line is clear.

You are authorised to leave.

C. for D.

Date _____ Time _____ Signed _____

S. M.

(2) Each such ticket shall bear a serial number, which shall be recorded in the Train Register book, the numbers for the Down direction being clearly distinguished from those for the Up direction.

(3) Whenever, in consequence of the line being under repair, or for any other reason, special precautions are necessary, the Engine Driver must have, instead of a Line Clear ticket, a Caution ticket detailing the reasons for taking such precautions.

Responsibility of Station Master as to authority to proceed.

202. The Station Master must see that the authority to proceed delivered to an Engine Driver is accurate, and that, when it is in writing, it is complete and is signed in full and in ink.

Authority to proceed when to be delivered to Engine Driver stopping at station.

203. If the train stops at the station, and is waiting to pass another train, the authority to proceed shall not be delivered to the Engine Driver until the whole of the latter train has come in and is clear of the running road for the former train.

Who to deliver authority to proceed to Engine Driver.

204. An authority to proceed shall not be delivered to the Engine Driver except by the Station Master or by some railway servant appointed in this behalf by special instructions.

Delivery of authority to proceed when there are two Engine Drivers.

205. If two engines are coupled together, or if one engine is in front and another in rear of the train, the authority to proceed shall be handed to the Driver of the leading engine.

Examination by Engine Driver of authority to proceed.

206. (1) The Engine Driver must see that the authority to proceed is accurate and applies to the section which he is about to enter, and, if the said authority is a ticket, that it is complete and is signed in full and in ink.

(2) If the conditions mentioned in sub-rule (1) are not complied with, the Engine Driver shall not take his train past or from the station until the mistake or the omission is rectified.

Failure of block instruments.

207. (1) If the block instruments or their electric connections should fail, permission to approach must be obtained through the electric speaking instruments.

(2) When permission to approach has been so obtained, an entry to that effect must be made at the top of the Line Clear ticket at the time of issue, and in the Train Register book, and the train may then be allowed to proceed.

STATIONS AT WHICH BLOCK INSTRUMENTS ARE NOT PROVIDED.

Transmission of signals.

208. The signals referred to in rules 187, 188 and 190 to 196 (both inclusive), or such modifications thereof as may be prescribed by special instructions, shall be transmitted, as occasion may require, on the electric speaking instruments.

Forms for messages and authorities to proceed.

209. (1) All messages despatched in connection with the working of trains, and all written authorities to proceed, shall be written on forms specially provided for the purpose by the Railway Administration.

(2) Such forms shall be bound up in books and kept at each station by the Station Master or by some railway servant appointed in this behalf by special instructions.

Distinction of messages.

210. (1) Every message despatched in connection with the working of a train must distinctly describe the train to which it relates.

(2) For every train a separate inquiry and reply must be sent.

Writing and signing of messages and authorities to proceed.

211. (1) All messages despatched in connection with the working of trains, and all written authorities to proceed, shall be written up in ink or with some other indelible substance, and shall be signed by the person authorised to despatch or issue same.

(2) No message or authority to proceed shall be written out, either in full or in part, or signed, until necessary.

Completion of messages.

212. No part of any message shall be despatched or acted upon until the whole message has been written out except in view to the prevention of an accident or in some other case of emergency.

Preservation of messages and authorities to proceed.

213. Messages and authorities to proceed shall be destroyed at such time after issue as may be prescribed by special instructions:

Provided that no message or authority to proceed shall be destroyed in less than a fortnight after issue.

Cancellation of permission to approach.

214. When a permission to approach has been cancelled, no train shall be allowed to leave in the opposite direction until a message has been received acknowledging such cancellation and stating that the train for which the permission to approach has been given is and will be detained.

Engine Driver to have authority to proceed.

215. The Engine Driver shall not take his train from a station unless he has in his possession, as his authority to proceed, a Line Clear ticket or Caution ticket duly signed by the Station Master.

Authority to proceed when to be delivered to Engine Driver.

216. An authority to proceed shall not be delivered to the Engine Driver until the procedure prescribed in the foregoing rules in this Chapter, so far as it is applicable, with such modifications (if any) as may be prescribed under rule 208, has been followed.

Line Clear ticket.

217. Except under special instructions, the Line Clear ticket referred to in rule 215 shall be in the form prescribed in sub-rule (1) of rule 201; and the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 201 shall apply to such tickets.

Caution ticket.

218. Whenever, in consequence of the line being under repair, or for any other reason, special precautions are necessary, the Engine Driver must have, instead of a Line Clear ticket, a Caution ticket, detailing the reasons for taking such precautions.

Responsibility of Station Master as to authority to proceed.

219. The Station Master must see that the authority to proceed delivered to an Engine Driver is accurate, and that, when it is in writing, it is complete and is signed in full and in ink.

Authority to proceed when to be delivered to Engine Driver stopping at station.

220. If the train stops at the station, and is waiting to pass another train, the authority to proceed shall not be delivered to the Engine Driver until the whole of the latter train has come in and is clear of the running road for the former train.

Who to deliver authority to proceed to Engine Driver.

221. An authority to proceed shall not be delivered to the Engine Driver except by the Station Master or by some railway servant appointed in this behalf by special instructions.

Delivery of authority to proceed when here are two Engine Drivers.

222. If two engines are coupled together, or if one engine is in front and another in rear of the train, the authority to proceed shall be delivered to the Driver of the leading engine.

Examination by Engine Driver of authority to proceed.

223. (1) The Engine Driver must see that the authority to proceed is accurate and applies to the section which he is about to enter, and, if the said authority is a ticket, that it is complete and is signed in full and ink.

(2) If the conditions mentioned in sub-rule (1) are not complied with, the Engine Driver shall not take his train past or from the station until the mistake or the omission is rectified.

CHAPTER XIV.

RAILWAY SERVANTS GENERALLY.

Supply of copies or translations of rules.

224. (1) The authorised officer shall supply—

(*a*) to each station, and to each Locomotive Running Shed, a copy in English of the rules for the time being in force on the railway concerned under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; and

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(*b*) to each railway servant on whom any definite responsibility is placed by the said rules, and who understands English, a copy of the said rules, or a copy of such portions thereof as relate to his duties.

(2) The authorised officer may, at his discretion, supply to any railway servant who does not understand English a translation, in a language which he understands, of the said rules, or of such portions thereof as relate to his duties.

Production of rules.

225. Every railway servant who has been supplied under rule 224 with a copy or translation of rules must produce the same on the demand of any of his superior officers.

Application for new copy of rules.

226. If any such copy or translation supplied to any railway servant should be lost or defaced, he must apply to his immediate superior for a new one.

227. Every railway servant, whether supplied or not with a copy or translation of the rules relating to his duties, must make himself acquainted with such rules; and the Railway Administration must see that he does so.

Acquaintance with rules.

STATIONS AT WHICH BLOCK INSTRUMENTS ARE NOT PROVIDED.

228. Every railway servant must assist, whenever necessary, in carrying out the rules for the time being in force under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and must report forthwith to his superior any breach thereof which may come to his notice.

Assistance in carrying out rules, and report of breaches, IX of 1890.

229. Every railway servant must promptly obey all lawful orders given by any person placed in authority over him.

Prompt obedience to orders.

230. Every railway servant must be in attendance for duty at such times and for such periods as may be fixed in this behalf by the Railway Administration, and must also attend at any other times at which his services may be required.

Hours of attendance for duty.

231. (1) No railway servant shall, without the permission of his superior officer, absent himself from duty, or alter his appointed hours of attendance, or exchange duty with any other railway servant.

Absence from duty.

(2) If any railway servant desires to absent himself from duty on the ground of illness, he must immediately report the matter to his superior officer, and shall not leave his duty until a competent person has been placed in charge thereof.

232. No railway servant directly connected with the working of trains shall, when on duty or in uniform, obtain spirituous or fermented liquor at any refreshment room at a station, except in accordance with special instructions.

Obtaining spirituous or fermented liquor at stations.

233. (1) The conduct of all railway servants must be prompt, civil and obliging.

Conduct generally.

(2) Every railway servant must at all times afford every proper facility for the business to be performed, and be careful to give correct information.

234. (1) Every railway servant shall be bound—

Duties for securing safety.

(*a*) to see that every exertion is made for ensuring the safety of the public,

(*b*) promptly to report to his immediate superior any occurrence affecting the safe or proper working of the railway which may come to his notice, and

(*c*) to render on demand all possible assistance in case of an accident or obstruction.

(2) Every railway servant who observes—

(i) that any signal is defective, or

(ii) any obstruction, failure or threatened failure of any part of the way or works, or

(iii) anything wrong with a train, or

(iv) any unusual circumstance likely to interfere with the safe running of trains or the safety of the public,

must take immediate steps, such as the circumstances of the case may demand, to prevent accident; and, where necessary, must advise the nearest Station Master by the quickest possible means.

235. No railway servant shall interfere with any signal or its fittings or connections for the purpose of effecting repairs or for any other purpose, except with the previous consent of the Station Master or other railway servant in charge of the working of the signal.

Consent required before interfering with signal.

236. Every railway servant employed on or connected with shunting operations of any nature, or the movement of trains, must—

Knowledge and possession of hand signals.

(*a*) have a correct knowledge of hand signals, and

(*b*) have the requisite hand signals with him while on duty.

237. Every railway servant in charge of signals must see that the greatest care is taken in the cleaning, trimming and lighting of signal lamps.

Signal lamps.

238. No railway servant shall leave any vehicle in a siding outside station limits, unless the vehicle is clear of all running roads and, except under special instructions, unless the wheels thereof are properly secured.

Leaving vehicles in sidings outside station limits.

239. No railway servant shall commence any loading, shunting or other operation by which any running road may be fouled or obstructed, without obtaining the previous sanction of the Station Master, or of some railway servant appointed in this behalf by special instructions, who must see that all necessary steps are taken for the protection of traffic while such operation is being carried on.

Obstruction of line.

240. The staff must always be prepared, without previous notice, for the running of trains.

Preparation for running of trains.

241. Any railway servant who finds on the railway or in any vehicle any article (whether belonging to the Railway Administration or to a private owner) which appears to have fallen from a train or to have been lost, must immediately deliver or send such article to the nearest Station Master, to be dealt with in accordance with special instructions.

Finding of lost articles.

242. Every railway servant shall, before leaving the service, give the Railway Administration the notice specified in his agreement (if any), or, if no notice is so specified, then one month's notice in writing.

Notice before leaving service.

243. When a railway servant leaves the service he must deliver up to the Railway Administration, or to a person appointed by the Railway Administration in this behalf, any property in his custody which belongs to the Railway Administration.

Surrender of railway property on leaving service.

CHAPTER XV.

STATION MASTERS.

244. (1) The Station Master shall be responsible for the efficient discharge of the duties devolving upon the several members of the staff employed, either permanently or temporarily, under his orders, at the station or within station limits; and such staff shall be subject to his authority and directions in the working of the station.

Responsibility of Station Master for working.

(2) The Station Master shall also be responsible that the general working of the station is carried out in strict accordance with the rules for the time being in force.

245. The Station Master shall see that all signals, all points, all gates of level-crossings and the whole working machinery of his station are in proper working order, and shall immediately report all defects therein to the proper authority.

Responsibility for the whole working machinery.

246. The Station Master—

Signal boxes.

(a) must make himself thoroughly acquainted with the duties of the staff employed in the signal boxes, if any, at his station, and must satisfy himself that they perform their duties correctly; and,

(b) in order to maintain an effectual supervision over the said staff, must frequently visit the signal boxes.

247. The Station Master must take steps to ensure—

Switches, points, facing points and signals.

(a) that the switches of all traps, slip-sidings and catch-sidings, when it is not necessary that they should be open, are set against the line which they are intended to protect;

(b) that all points are correctly set, in accordance with special instructions, for the passage of trains or vehicles, and that all facing points are securely locked for the passage of trains; and

(c) that all signals at his station are correctly worked.

248. (1) Whenever any train is timed to run, or is expected to run, on any portion of the line at night, the Station Master must see that all the fixed signal lamps are lighted at sunset, or at such earlier time as may be prescribed by special instructions.

Signal lamps.

(2) The Station Master must see that the fixed signal-lamps, when lighted, are burning brightly, that the spectacle glasses are properly cleaned, and that the back-lights are clearly visible.

(3) Whenever night signals have to be used in accordance with these rules, the Station Master shall not grant permission to approach unless the lamps of the fixed signals at his station which apply to the train are burning brightly.

(4) The Station Master must see that the fixed signal lamps are not put out until broad daylight, except in accordance with special instructions.

Equipment of station for hand-signalling.

249. The Station Master must see that his station is adequately supplied with all necessary equipment for hand-signalling.

Daily inspection of station.

250. The Station Master shall daily inspect the station, and see that all rooms, offices, platforms, latrines and other appurtenances are kept neat and clean.

Responsibility of Station Master for property.

251. The Station Master of a station shall be responsible for the security and protection of the poperty of the Railway Administration at the station.

Responsibility of Station Master before giving permission to start train.

252. The Station Master must see, before he gives the Guard permission to start a train, that all is right for the train to proceed.

Examination of trains before starting.

253. When a train is examined by a Carriage and Wagon Examiner at a station, the Station Master shall not give permission to start the train until he has received a report from such Examiner to the effect that the train is fit to proceed.

Tail-lamps and tail-boards of passing trains.

254. (1) The Station Master must see that every train passing through the station is provided with a tail-board or tail-lamp on the last vehicle.

NOTE.—If a tail-board or tail-lamp be not available, a red flag or other device may be used in accordance with special instructions.

(2) If by day the tail-board or tail-lamp be missing or if by night the tail-lamp be out or be missing, the Station Master must immediately advise the station ahead to stop the train, to see that the defect is remedied and to reply saying whether the train is complete or not.

Supply of rules, and distribution or exhibition of other documents.

255. The Station Master must see—

(*a*) that every railway servant subordinate to him who should be supplied with a copy or translation of these rules under rule 2242, duly receives the same;

(*b*) that the Working Time-table in force together with all corrigenda and with the appendix thereto (if any), working instructions, and other notices having reference to the working of the line, are properly distributed or exhibited as may be required;

(*c*) that both the English and Vernacular sheet time-tables and fare-lists are correctly exhibited at all stations where traffic is booked; and

(*d*) that the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and Goods and Coaching Tariffs are available for inspection by the public.

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Obedience to orders, and keeping of books and returns.

256. The Station Master shall see that all orders and instructions are duly conveyed to the staff concerned and are properly carried out, and that all books and returns are regularly written up and neatly kept.

Behaviour of railway servants.

257. The Station Master must see that all railway servants at his station behave respectfully and civilly to the public and to passengers of every class.

Assistance to passengers.

258. (1) The Station Master must see that each member of the platform staff is acquainted with the times of arrival and departure of all passenger trains, so as to render information to the public when required.

(2) Upon the arrival at a station of a train carrying passengers, the Station Master must see that the station servants pay immediate attention to any indication shown by passengers of their desire to receive assistance.

Report of neglect of duty.

259. The Station Master shall report, without delay, to his immediate superior, all neglect of duty on the part of any railway servant who is under his orders.

Shunting.

260. The Station Master must see that the shunting of trains or vehicles is carried on only at such times and in such manner as will not involve danger.

Securing of vehicles at station.

261. The Station Master must see that vehicles standing at the station are properly secured in accordance with special instructions.

Vehicle escaping from station.

262. If any vehicle escapes from a station, the Station Master must take immediate steps to warn the other stations concerned, and, as far as practicable, to prevent accident.

Searching of trains and vehicles shunted off at station.

263. The Station Master shall be responsible that each train after finishing its journey, and all vehicles shunted off at the station as "empties," are carefully searched.

Accident or obstruction.

264. (1) When a report of any accident or obstruction is received by the Station Master, he must see that all necessary precautions are taken, by the most expeditious means possible, for the protection of traffic.

(2) If an accident happens to a train, the Station Master must arrange for all necessary assistance to be sent to the train.

(3) The Station Master shall, as soon as practicable, report each accident in accordance with special instructions.

CHAPTER XVI.

GUARDS.

Time of attendance of Guard at station.

265. Every Guard must be in attendance, at the station from which his train is to start, half an hour before the time appointed for the departure of the train, or at such earlier time as may be ordered by the authorised officer.

Guard to be in charge of train.

266. After an engine has been attached to a train, and during the journey, the Guard or (if there be more than one Guard) the head Guard shall be in charge of the train in all matters affecting the starting, stopping or movement of the train for traffic purposes.

Subordination of Guards in station limits.

267. When a train is within station limits, the Guards shall be under the orders of the Station Master.

Guard's equipment.

268. (1) Every Guard must have with him while on duty with his train,—

(*a*) a copy of the rules for the time being in force on the railway concerned under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, or such portions of them as have been supplied to him under rule 224,

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(*b*) a copy of the Working Time-table in force on the lines over which the train is to run,

(*c*) a watch,

(*d*) a hand signal lamp,

(*e*) a whistle,

(*f*) a red flag and a green flag; and

(*g*) such other articles, including a sufficient supply of detonators, as may be prescribed by the Railway Administration in this behalf.

(2) If any Guard is not in possession of any article mentioned or referred to in sub-rule (1), he must report the fact to the Station Master of his head-quarters station, whose duty it shall be to make good any deficiency.

Permission to starting from station.

269. (1) The Guard in charge of a train shall not give the signal for starting the train from a station at which it has stopped, until he has received permission from the Station Master.

(2) The Guard in charge of a train with passenger vehicles attached shall not give the signal for starting until he has satisfied himself that no passenger is getting into or out of the train, that no person is riding outside a carriage, and that, except in accordance with special instructions, no person is travelling in any compartment or vehicle not intended for the carriage of passengers.

Guard to examine notices before starting.

270. Every Guard, before starting with his train, must examine the notices issued for his guidance, and ascertain therefrom whether there is anything requiring his special attention on the parts of the line over which he has to work.

Duties of Guard before starting a train and during the journey.

271. The Guard when taking over charge of a train must satisfy himself, before the train is despatched,—

(*a*) that the train is properly coupled,

(*b*) that the train is provided with the prescribed brake-power,

(*c*) that the doors of all carriages and wagons are properly closed,

(*d*) that the train carries all necessary tail-boards and brakevan lamps, and that such lamps are lighted and kept burning brightly when required,

(*e*) that the appliance, if any, for communication between the Guard and the Engine Driver is in proper working order, and

(*f*) generally, that, as far as he can ascertain, the train is in a state of efficiency for travelling.

Setting watch.

272. Before a train starts from a terminal or engine-changing station, the Guard in charge must set his watch by the station clock and communicate the time to the Engine Driver.

Passengers.

273. Every Guard shall give his best assistance to passengers entraining and detraining.

Exchange of signals between Guard and Engine Driver.

274. The Guard in charge of a train must exchange signals with the Engine Driver at such times and in such manner as may be prescribed by special instructions.

Guard to keep a good look-out.

275. Every Guard must keep a good look-out while the train is in motion and must satisfy himself from time to time that the tail-board or tail-lamp is in position, that all brakevan lamps, if required, are burning brightly, that the train is complete in every respect and is proceeding in a safe and proper manner.

Attracting attention of Engine Driver.

276. (1) If any Guard sees reason to apprehend danger, or considers it necessary for any reason to stop the train, he must use his best endeavours to attract the attention of the Engine Driver.

(2) In the absence of other means of communication with the engine, a Guard desiring to attract the Engine Driver's attention must apply his hand-brake sharply and must as suddenly release it.

(3) When the attention of the Engine Driver has been attracted, the necessary Danger signal must be shown.

(4) If the train is fitted with a continuous brake, the Guard may, in case of emergency, apply such brake to stop the train.

Application of Guards' brakes.

277. (1) When the Engine Driver sounds three or more short, sharp whistles, or the brake whistle, the Guards must immediately apply their handbrakes.

(2) When a train is travelling down a steep incline, the Guards must, if necessary to steady the train, assist the Engine Driver with their brakes.

Guard to see that train is stopped clear of fouling points.

278. When a train comes to a stand at a station, the Guard must see that, whenever possible, the last vehicle of his train has cleared the fouling points of all points and crossings.

Detaching engine.

279. Whenever a train has been brought to a stand, and it is necessary for the engine, with or without vehicles, to be detached from the rest of the train, the Guard in charge of the train must, before the train is uncoupled, satisfy himself that the van-brakes have been put on securely, and take such other measures as may be prescribed by special instructions.

Loads on open trucks.

280. The Guard in charge of a train must, unless this duty is, by special instructions, imposed on some other railway servant, carefully examine the load of any open truck which may be attached to the train, and, if any such load has shifted or requires adjustment, must have the load made secure or the truck removed from the train.

Coolies on ballast train.

281. Guards in charge of ballast trains must, before giving the signal to start, see that all the coolies are on the train, and must warn them to sit down.

Guard not to leave train till handed over.

282. No Guard in charge of a train shall leave it until it has been properly handed over in accordance with special instructions.

CHAPTER XVII.

ENGINE DRIVERS AND FIREMEN.

Engine Driver and Fireman.

Engine Driver and Fireman when to attend.

283. The Engine Driver and Fireman must be with their engine at such time previous to the starting of the train as may be ordered by the authorised officer.

Manning of engine in motion.

284. Except when otherwise provided by special instructions, no engine shall be allowed to be in motion on any running road unless both the Engine Driver and the Fireman are upon it.

Riding on engine or tender.

285. Except in accordance with special instructions, no person other than the Engine Driver and the Fireman shall ride on the engine or tender.

Fireman to obey Engine Driver.

286. The Fireman must obey the orders of the Engine Driver in all particulars.

Engine Driver and Fireman to keep a good look-out.

287. Every Engine Driver must keep a good look-out while the train is in motion, and every Fireman must also do so when he is not necessarily otherwise engaged.

Engine Driver and Fireman, to look back.

288. The Engine Driver and the Fireman must frequently during the journey look back to see whether the train is following in a safe and proper manner.

Throwing out water, fire or cinders.

289. An Engine Driver or Fireman shall not throw out water, fire or cinders when passing through a station yard or tunnel, or when on a bridge.

Engine Driver.

Engine Driver's equipment.

290. Every Engine Driver must have with him, while on duty with his train,—

(*a*) a copy of the rules for the time being in force on the railway concerned under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, or of such portions of them as have been supplied to him under rule 224; IX of 1890.

(*b*) a copy of the Working Time-table in force with all corrigenda and with the appendix thereto (if any) on the lines over which the train is to run; and

(*c*) the equipment and stores prescribed by the Railway Administration in this behalf.

Engine Driver to examine engine before starting.

291. The Engine Driver must, before starting, satisfy himself that his engine is in proper working order.

Duties of Engine Driver as regards engine lamps and discs.

292. The Engine Driver must, before starting, see that the proper Engine Lamps and Discs (if provided) are shown, and must see that the lamps are kept burning brightly at night and in thick or foggy weather.

Setting watch.

293. The Engine Driver must, before starting, set his watch to the correct time, as given to him by the Guard in charge of the train.

Engine Driver to examine notices before starting.

294. Every Engine Driver must, before starting, examine the notices issued for his guidance and ascertain therefrom whether there is anything requiring his special attention on the parts of the line over which he has to work.

Duty of Engine Driver unacquainted with line.

295. If an Engine Driver is not acquainted with any portion of the line over which he has to work, he must obtain the services of a qualified railway servant who is acquainted with it, to assist him.

Permission and signals, before entering on or crossing running road.

296. No Engine Driver shall take his engine on or across any running road until he has obtained the permission of the Station Master and has satisfied himself that the correct signals have been shown.

Engine Driver not to start without Guard's signal

297. The Engine Driver shall not start from a station an engine with vehicles attached until the Guard in charge of the train has given the signal to start.

298. When a train carrying passengers has been brought to a stand at a station, whether alongside, beyond or short of the platform, the Engine Driver shall not move it, except under orders of the Guard in charge of the train or to avert an accident.

Moving of train carrying passengers, after it has been stopped at station.

299. The Engine Driver must, before starting his train, satisfy himself that the correct signals are shown and that the line before him is clear.

Engine Driver to satisfy himself that correct signals are shown and line is clear.

300. Except under special instructions, the Engine Driver must always sound the engine-whistle—

Sounding the engine-whistle.

(*a*) before putting an engine in motion;

(*b*) when entering a tunnel; and

(*c*) at such other times as may be prescribed.

301. After an engine has been attached to a train, and during the journey, the Engine Driver must obey—

Engine Driver to obey certain orders.

(*a*) the orders of the Guard in charge of the train, in all matters affecting the starting, stopping or movement of the train for traffic purposes; and

(*b*) all orders given to him by the Station Master or any railway servant acting under special instructions, so far as the safe and proper working of his engine will admit.

302. The Engine Driver must regulate and control the running of his train as accurately as possible, according to the Working Time-table, so as to avoid either excessive speed or loss of time; and he shall not make up between any two stations more time than is allowed in this behalf by special instructions.

Regulation of speed.

303. The Engine Driver must start and stop his train carefully and without jerk.

Starting and stopping train.

304. (1) The Engine Driver must take his train along the proper running road.

Proper running road.

(2) In the case of an ordinary double line, the "proper running road" is the left hand road in the direction in which the engine is travelling.

305. The Engine Driver must exchange signals with the Guard in charge of the train, at such times and in such manner as may be prescribed by special instructions.

Exchange of signals between Engine Driver and Guard.

306. When the Engine Driver requires the assistance of the Guard's brake, he must give three or more short, sharp whistles, or, if a brake-whistle is provided, sound such whistle, and must in either case apply the communication, if any.

Assistance from Guard's brake.

307. When a train comes to a stand at a station, the Engine Driver must see that, whenever possible, his engine is clear of the fouling points of all points and crossings.

Engine Driver to see that train is stopped clear of fouling points.

308. In stopping a train, the Engine Driver must determine where to shut off steam by paying particular attention to the gradient, the state of the weather, the condition of the rails, and the length and weight of the train.

Shutting off steam.

309. When a train not fitted with the continuous brake has been brought to a stand outside station limits or on a grade, the Engine Driver shall not detach his engine from the train without the permission of the Guard in charge of the train.

Permission of Guard to detaching of engine from train.

310. After taking water from a tank or water column, the Engine Driver must see that the hose or water-crane is left clear of the line and, when it is provided with fastenings, properly secured.

Hose or water-crane.

311. No Engine Driver shall leave his engine when on duty, whether at a station or on the running road, except in case of absolute necessity and after a competent man has been placed in charge of it.

Engine Driver not to leave engine when on duty

Attention to signals.

312. (1) The Engine Driver must pay immediate attention to and obey every signal, whether the cause of the signal being shown is known to him or not.

Engine Driver to obey signals, and to be vigilant and cautious.

(2) He shall not, however, trust entirely to signals, but must always be vigilant and cautious.

313. When two or more engines are attached to a train, the Driver of the leading engine shall be responsible for observing signals, and the Driver of the other engine or engines shall watch for and take signals from the Driver of the leading engine.

Duties of Engine Drivers as to signals when two or more engines are attached to train.

314. The Driver of a running train shall not pass a Stop signal that refers to him when it is "on" or defective,—

Duties of Engine Driver when stop signal is "on" or defective.

(*a*) unless he has, at a previous station, received notice in writing specifying that the signal is out of order, and unless he is also signalled past by a man standing at the signal; or

(*b*) unless, after coming to a stand, he either is given written permission to proceed from the Station Master, or is called on by a Calling-on signal, or is piloted past the defective signal by a railway servant authorised in this behalf who shall travel on the engine.

Explanation.—If an Engine Driver has not received a notice in writing that the Stop signal is defective, he must stop, and shall pay no heed to any other signal (whether a hand signal or not) that may be shown, until he is allowed to proceed under one of the authorities mentioned above.

315. (1) When the All right signal is shown to a train, the Engine Driver may proceed at such speed as may be prescribed by special instructions.

Duties of Engine Driver when the All right or Proceed with Caution signal is shown.

(2) When the Proceed with Caution signal is shown to a train by gangers or other workmen employed on the permanent-way, the speed of the train over the portion of the running road protected by such signal shall not exceed fifteen miles an hour, or such lower rate as may be prescribed in this behalf by special instructions.

(3) When the Proceed with Caution signal is shown to a train by any railway servant not referred to in sub-rule (2), the Engine Driver must reduce speed.

316. (1) When an engine explodes a detonator, the Engine Driver must immediately reduce speed and be guided by the signals that he may receive.

Duties of Engine Driver when engine explodes detonator.

(2) If no hand or other signals are at once visible to the Engine Driver, he must immediately bring his train to a stand, and may then—

(*a*) if it is day, and he has a clear view of the road—proceed very cautiously at such reduced speed as will enable him to stop short of any Danger signal or obstruction; or

(*b*) if it is day, and he has not a clear view of the road, or if it is night, or if the weather is thick or foggy—proceed very cautiously on hand signals given by the Guard in charge of the train (or the Fireman, if there is no Guard), who must walk ahead of the engine for this purpose; and

(*c*) if, within a distance of one mile from the point where the explosion occurred, he meets no further detonators and sees no signals—resume ordinary speed.

317. (1) If there is no fixed signal at a place where a fixed signal is ordinarily shown, or if a fixed signal is imperfectly show, the Engine Driver must act as if a Danger signal were shown.

Non-showing, or imperfect showing, of fixed signal.

(2) The exhibition of a red over green light, or the corresponding positions of the arms by day, or the absence of one or both lights, shows that the signal is out of order, and should be treated as a Danger signal. The Engine Driver must stop at such signal and ascertain if possible the cause. He may then proceed cautiously, being guided by the signals in advance, and must immediately on arrival at the station report the circumstances to the Station Master.

318. If, in consequence of a fog or storm or for any other reason, the view of signals is obstructed, the Engine Driver must take every possible precaution, especially when approaching a station or junction so as to have the train well under control.

Precautions when view of signal is obstructed.

CHAPTER XVIII.

POINTSMEN AND SIGNALMEN.

Points to be kept clean and clear.

319. Every Pointsman must keep the points under his charge clean, and clear of stones or other obstacles.

Report when points, etc., are damaged.

320. Whenever points, crossings or guard-rails are damaged, the Pointsman in charge must protect them and immediately arrange to report the circumstances to the Station Master.

Pointsmen and Signalmen not to leave signals.

321. A Pointsman or Signalman shall not, while on duty leave the points or signals which are under his charge.

CHAPTER XIX.

RAILWAY SERVANTS EMPLOYED ON THE PERMANENT-WAY OR WORKS.

Condition of permanent-way and works.

322. Each Inspector of Permanent-way shall be responsible for the condition of the permanent-way and works in his district.

Maintenance of line.

323. Each Inspector of Permanent-way must—

(*a*) see that his length of line is efficiently maintained, and

(*b*) promptly report to the Engineer in charge all accidents to or defects in the way or works which he may consider likely to interfere with the safe running of train.

Keeping of permanent-way material.

324. Each Inspector of Permanent-way must see to the security of all rails, chairs, sleepers and other permanent-way material in his district, and that such of the said articles as are not actually in use are kept clear of the line and properly stacked.

Inspection of permanent-way and works.

325. (1) Every portion of the permanent-way must be inspected daily on foot by some railway servant appointed in this behalf by special instructions.

(2) All bridges and works in charge of the Engineering Department, including signals, signal wires, points and crossings, must regularly be inspected in accordance with special instructions.

Supply of documents to Inspector and Sub-Inspector of Permanent-way.

326. Each Inspector and Sub-Inspector of Permanent-way shall be supplied with and be responsible for obtaining—

(*a*) a copy of the Working Time-table for the time being in force, with all corrigenda and with the appendix thereto (if any); and

(*b*) a copy of the schedule of Standard Dimensions for the time being in force under the orders of the Railway Board.

Ganger in each gang.

327. Each Inspector of Permanent-way must see that in every gang employed in his length of line there is a competent Ganger.

Knowledge of signals and equipment of gang.

328. Each Inspector of Permanent-way must see—

(*a*) that every Ganger employed under him has a correct knowledge of hand signals and detonating signals; and

(*b*) that every gang employed in his length of line is supplied with a permanent-way gauge, two sets of flag signals, two hand signal lamps and twelve detonators, in addition to such other tools or implements as may be prescribed by special instructions.

Inspection of gauges, signals, tools and implements.

329. (1) Each Inspector of Permanent-way must at least once in every month inspect the permanent-way gauges, flags, signal lamps, detonators, tools and implements supplied to the gangs under rule 328, clause (*b*), and ascertain whether the said gauges are correct, whether the said flags, signal lamps, detonators, tools and implements are in good order, and whether any of the said articles have been lost.

(2) He shall also see that any defective or missing articles are replaced.

Responsibility of Ganger as to signals safety of line.

330. Each Ganger must see—

(*a*) that the signals supplied to him under rule 328, clause (*b*), are kept constantly in proper order and ready for use;

(*b*) that the men in his gang each have a correct knowledge of hand signals and detonating signals; and

(*c*) that his length of line is kept safe for the passage of trains.

Trespassing.

331. Each Ganger must endeavour to prevent any trespassing by persons or cattle on his length of line or within the fences thereof.

Fire.

332. If a fire occur on any railway premises at or near any portion of the railway where gangmen are employed, they must endeavour to extinguish it to prevent it from spreading.

Work involving danger to trains or traffic.

333. A gang shall not commence or carry on any work which will involve danger to trains or to traffic without the previous sanction of the Inspector of Permanent-way, or of some competent railway servant appointed in this behalf by special instructions; and the railway servant who gives such sanction must himself be present to superintend such work, and shall see that the provisions of rules 337, 339 and 340 are observed:

Provided that, in cases of emergency, when it may be necessary for safety to commence any such work before the said railway servant can arrive, the Ganger may commence work at once and must himself see that the provisions of rule 340 are observed.

Work in thick or foggy weather.

334. In thick or foggy weather, no rail shall be displaced, and no other work which is likely to cause obstruction to the passage of trains shall be performed, except in case of absolute necessity.

Blasting.

335. No railway servant employed on the way or on any works shall carry on any blasting operations on or near the railway except as permitted by special instructions.

Putting in or removing points or crossings.

336. Except in cases of emergency, no railway servant shall put in or remove any points or crossings otherwise than as permitted by special instructions.

Presence and responsibility of Ganger.

337. When repairing, lifting or lowering the line outside station limits, or when performing any other operation outside station limits which will make it necessary for a train to proceed cautiously, the Ganger must himself be present at the spot and shall be responsible that the caution signals prescribed in rule 340 are shown.

Duties of Ganger when apprehending danger.

338. If a Ganger considers that the line is likely to be rendered unsafe, or that any train is likely to be endangered, in consequence of any defect in the way or works or of abnormal rain or floods or any other occurrence, he must take immediate steps for securing the stability of the line and the safety of trains, by using the prescribed signals for trains to "Proceed with Caution" or to "Stop," as necessity may require; and shall as soon as possible report the circumstances to the nearest Station Master, the Inspector of Permanent-way and the Sub-Inspector (if any).

Precautions before commencing operation which would obstruct the line.

339. No person employed on the way or works shall commence any operation, such as changing or turning a rail, which would obstruct the line and necessitate the showing of Danger signals,—

(*a*) until such signals have been shown, and,

(*b*) if within station-limits, until he has also obtained the permission of the Station Master and all necessary signals have been placed "on."

Showing of signals.

340. (1) When "Proceed with Caution" hand signals have to be shown, a man shall be sent, if on a double line, in the direction from which trains approach, and, if on a single line, in each direction, at least a quarter of a mile and as much further as the circumstances of the case may render necessary, to show these signals in such a manner as to be plainly visible to the Driver of an approaching train.

(2) Another such signal shall also be shown at the spot where cautious driving is required, and a "Proceed" signal shall be shown to the Engine Driver as soon as the train has cleared the portion of the line over which cautious driving was necessary.

(3) When Danger signals have to be shown under this Chapter, they must be shown at an adequate distance (to be prescribed by special instructions) in both directions from the place of obstruction, except where only one road on a double line of railway is affected, in

which case the signal need only be shown in the direction from which trains approach on that road.

(4) Danger signals must also be shown near and short of the point of danger.

(5) Danger signals must be supplemented by detonators in the manner prescribed in rules 36 to 40.

Protection of train.

341. Every railway servant employed on way or works shall, on the requisition of the Guard in charge of a train or the Driver thereof, render assistance under rule 86 for the protection of the train.

Lorries and Trollies.

Distinction between trollies and lorries.

342. (1) For the purposes of the following rules in this Chapter, a vehicle which can be lifted bodily from the line by four men shall be deemed to be a trolly, and any similar but heavier vehicle shall be deemed to be a lorry.

(2) A trolly shall not, except in cases of emergency, be used for the carriage of permanent-way or other heavy material; and, when a trolly is so loaded, it shall bedeemed, for the purposes of these rules, to be a lorry.

Railway servant to be in charge of lorry or trolly when on the line.

343. (1) No lorry or trolly may be placed on the line except by a railway servant appointed in this behalf by special instructions.

(2) Such railway servant shall accompany the lorry or trolly, and shall be responsible for its proper protection and for its being used in accordance with special instructions.

Attachment to train prohibited.

344. No lorry or trolly shall be attached to a train.

Time of running.

345. A lorry shall ordinarily be run only by day and when the weather is sufficiently clear for a signal to be distinctly seen from a distance of half a mile.

Red flag or light to be shown.

346. Every lorry or trolly when on the line must show a red flag by day and a red light by night in the directions from which any train may come.

Protection of trolly on the line.

347. The railway servant in charge of a trolly shall before leaving a station, ascertain the whereabouts of all approaching trains, and shall, when a clear view for an adequate distance—

(*a*) on a single line, in both directions, or

(*b*) on a double line, in the direction from which trains may approach,

is not obtainable, take such precautions for the protection of his trolly as may be prescribed by special instructions.

Protection of lorry on the line.

348. (1) Whenever it is proposed to place a lorry, whether loaded or empty, on the line, the line shall, if it is possible to do so without interference with the working of trains, be blocked under the rules for working trains.

(2) When the line has not been so blocked, and a lorry whether loaded or empty, is placed on the line, the lorry must be protected—

(*a*) on a double line, by a man either following or preceding the lorry at a distance of not less than half a mile in the direction from which trains may approach, and plainly showing a Danger hand signal; or

(*b*) on a single line, by a man following and a man preceding the lorry at a distance of not less than half a mile and plainly showing a Danger hand signal;

and the men so following or preceding the lorry—

(*i*) must be furnished with detonators, and must place two on the line, ten yards apart, immediately the lorry comes to a stand for the purpose of either unloading or loading, and

(*ii*) must continue to show the Danger hand signal and keep the detonators on the line until a messenger arrives with an order from the Ganger or other person in charge of the operation to withdraw the signal, and

(*iii*) in any case, should any train be seen approaching, must immediately place the detonators on the line, unless they have received orders to withdraw the Danger signal.

Lorries and trollies out of use.

349. A lorry or trolly, when not in use, must be palced clear of the line, and the wheels must be secured with a chain and padlock.

CHAPTER XX.

GATEMEN.

Knowledge of signals.

350. No person shall be appointed to be a Gateman unless he has a knowledge of signals.

Supply and care of hand signals.

351. Every Gateman must—

(*a*) be supplied with day and night hand signals, and

(*b*) keep such signals in proper order and ready for use.

Road traffic.

352. (1) Where the gates at a level-crossing are not made to close across the line, the Gateman must, when such gates are opened for road traffic, be prepared to show a Danger signal to any approaching train.

(2) Where there is no Gateman specially on night duty at a level-crossing, the gate must be locked at night, except when opened for the passage of road traffic.

(3) When the gates are closed to the passage of road traffic, they must be kept securely fastened across the thoroughfare until the train has passed.

(4) Unless otherwise directed by special instructions, all gates at level-crossings must be kept open for the passage of trains and securily closed across the thoroughfare, and shall only be closed to the passage of trains when it is necessary to open them for the passage of road traffic.

Channel for flange of wheels.

353. The Gateman on duty must see that the channel for the flange of the wheels is always clear before the passage of each train.

Report of defects.

354. If any gate, or the fastenings thereof, or any fixed signal pertaining to the gate, should get out of order, the Gateman must as soon as possible report the fact to his immediate superior or to the nearest Ganger.

Obstructions.

355. Every Gateman, on noticing any obstruction on the line, must at once remove it, or, if unable to do so, must show Danger signals and do his best to stop approaching trains.

Parting of a train.

356. If a Gateman notices that a train has parted, he shall not show a Danger signal to the Engine Driver, but must endeavour to attract the attention to the Engine Driver and Guard by shouting and gesticulating.

Trespassing.

357. Every Gateman must, as far as possible, prevent any trespassing by persons or cattle.

Transfer of charge of gate.

358. Except in accordance with special instructions, no Gateman shall leave his gate unless another Gateman has arrived to take charge of it.

CHAPTER XXI.

PENALTIES.

359. (*1*) If any railway servant commits a breach of any of the rules hereinafter mentioned, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to punishment as follows, namely :—

Penalties.

Rules.	*Penalty.*
5, 29 to 33 (both inclusive), 35 (1) 36 to 38 (both inclusive), 40, 49, 50 (1), 51 to 56 (both inclusive), 59, 60 (1), 61 (1), 62 to 64 (both inclusive), 66, 67, 71, 73, 74, 76 to 79 (both inclusive), 81 to 84 (both inclusive), 86 to 90 (both inclusive), 92 to 114 (both inclusive), 115 (1), 116 to 120 (both inclusive), 121 (2), 122 to 126 (both inclusive), 129, 130, 133, 134, 136 to 145 (both inclusive) 148, 149, 151, 153, 154 (1), 154 (3), 154 (4), 155, 157 (1), 157 (3), 157 (5), 160 to 163 (both inclusive), 166, 167 (2), 169 (2), 170 (2), 171 (1), 172, 173 (2), 175 (2), 177 to 180 (both inclusive) 181 (proviso), 185, 186, 189, 190 (2), 192 (2), 193 (2), 193 (3), 194 (1), 195, 196 (2), 198 to 200 (both inclusive), 201 (3) to 206 (both inclusive), 207 (2), 209 to 212 (both inclusive), 213 (proviso), 214 to 216 (both inclusive), 218 to 223 (both inclusive), 227, 228, 230, 234 (1)(*a*), 234 (1)(*b*), 234 (2), 235 to 239 (both inclusive), 245, 246 (*b*), 247, 248, 250, 252 to 256 (both inclusive), 260 to 262 (both inclusive), 264, 269, 271, 274, 276 to 282 (both inclusive), 284, 291, 292, 295 to 311 (both inclusive), 312 (1), 313, 314, 315 (2), 315 (3), 316 to 318 (both inclusive), 321, 323, 324, 327, 328, 329 (1), 333 to 337 (both inclusive), 339, 340, 343 to 349 (both inclusive).	Fine which may extend to fifty rupees.
58, 65, 68, 69, 152, 234, (1)(*c*), 241, 249, 268, 285, 289, 290, 325	Fine which may extend to twenty-five rupees.
59, 319, 320, 330, 338, 341, 351 (*b*), 352 to 356 (both inclusive), 358.	Fine which may extend to ten rupees.
229, 231, 242	Fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and forfeiture of a sum not exceeding one month's pay, which last sum may be deducted by the Railway Administration from the pay of the railway servant.
225, 226, 232, 233, 243	Forfeiture of a sum not exceeding one month's pay, which sum may be deducted by Railway Administration from the pay of the railway servant.

(2) Any railway servant who has committed a breach of any of the rules mentioned in sub-rule (1) of this rule shall be liable to the punishment authorised by that sub-rule in addition to, and not in substitution for, any punishment to which he may be liable upon prosecution under the Indian Railways Act, 1890 :

IX of 1890.

Provided that no railway servant shall be thereby rendered liable to be punished twice for the same offence.

PART II.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE PUBLIC AND RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and by Notification No. 801, dated 24th March 1905, and in supersession of the rules annexed to the resolutions of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, dated the 21st August 1880, the 19th April 1892, and the 12th March 1895, and of all other rules made in this behalf, the Railway Board hereby make the following general rules for the guidance of the public using lines of railway in British India administered by the Government and for the time being used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, and for the guidance of railway officials employed on such lines.

IX of 1890.

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PART II.—RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE PUBLIC AND RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary.

Definitions.

1. In these rules, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "authorised officer" means the person who is duly empowered, by general or special order of the Railway Administration, either by name or by virtue of his office, to issue instructions or do any other thing;

(2) "goods train" means a train (other than a ballast train) intended solely or mainly for the carriage of animals or goods;

(3) "Guard" includes a Brakesman or any other railway servant who may for the time being be performing the duties of a Guard;

(4) "passenger train" means a train intended solely or mainly for the carriage for passengers and other coaching traffic, and includes a troop train;

(5) "special instructions" mean instructions issued from time to time by the authorised officer in respect to particular cases or special circumstances; and

(6) "Station Master" means the person on duty who is for the time being responsible for the working of the traffic within station limits, and includes any person who is for the time being in independent charge of the working of any signals and responsible for obtaining and sending the permission to approach and for giving the authority to proceed.

CHAPTER II.

CARRIAGE OF PASSENGERS.

Passenger s tickets.

2. (1) Tickets issued to passengers shall be available only from the date and for the period specified by the Railway Administration by which they are issued.

(2) If any Guard, or any other railway servant who may be empowered by the authorised officer to take action under this clause, has reason to suppose that any passenger is travelling without a ticket, or not in the proper class of carriage, he must request the passenger to show his ticket, and report to the Station Master any irregularity which he may detect.

Charge entered incorrectly in receipt or ticket.

3. If any charge should be entered incorrectly in a receipt or ticket given to a passenger, the Railway Administration may correct the entry.

Passenger changing to a superior class of carriage.

4. If any passenger desires to change from an inferior to a superior class of carriage on payment of the difference in fare, the Guard in charge of the train, or such other railway servant as may be appointed in this behalf by the authorised officer, must take the necessary steps for effecting such change.

Lady passengers.

5. When ladies are travelling alone, the Guards must pay every attention to their comfort, and in placing them in the train, must, if so requested, endeavour to select a carriage (according to the class of the ladies' tickets) in which other ladies are travelling.

Prisoners and insane passengers.

6. (1) Military prisoners in all cases, civil prisoners if insane, violent or dangerous and insane persons, shall not be allowed to mix with other passengers, but must, upon reserved accommodation being engaged, be placed with their escort or attendants in a prision-van or in a separate compartment as the case may be.

(2) Other parties of prisoners, when, inclusive of guards, the party exceeds three in number, are also to be carried in the same manner.

(3) The term "prisoner" covers accused persons and persons under trial or travelling for the purpose of undergoing trial, as well as persons who have already been convicted.

Diseases deemed to be "infectious or contagious disorders."

7. For the purposes of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, the following shall be deemed to be infectious or contagious disorders, namely:—

Bubonic fever,	Scarlet fever,
Cholera,	Small-pox,
Diphtheria,	Typhus fever,
Leprosy,	Typhoid fever, and
Measles,	Whooping cough.

Conditions on which passengers suffering from infectious or contagious disorders may be carried.

8. No passenger suffering from an infectious or contagious disorder shall be carried in any train unless—

(*a*) he has engaged a reserved compartment for himself and his attendants, and

(*b*) all necessary arrangements have been made in pursuance of section 71* of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, for the separation of the passenger and his attendants, during the whole time that they remain upon the railway, from other persons being or travelling upon the railway, and IX of 1890.

(c) any other special precautions which the railway servant giving the permission mentioned in the said section may consider necessary have been taken to prevent infection or contagion being communicated to other persons being or travelling upon the railway.

DISINFECTION OF CARRIAGES.

Disinfection of carriages.

9. When any carriage has been entered by a person suffering from an infectious or contagious disorder, the carriage must be disinfected, in accordance with special instructions immediately after it has arrived at its destination; and no passenger shall be allowed to enter it until the disinfection has been completed.

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* "71, (1) A Railway Administration may refuse to carry, except in accordance with the conditions prescribed under section 47, sub-section (1), clause (*d*), a person suffering from any infectious or contagious disorder.

Power to refuse to carry persons suffering from infectious or contagious disorder.

(2) A person suffering from such a disorder shall not enter or travel upon a railway without the special permission of the Station Master or other railway servant in charge of the place where he enters upon the railway.

(3) A railway servant giving such permission as is mentioned in sub-section (2) must arrange for the separation of the person suffering from the disorder from other persons being or travelling upon the railway."

LUGGAGE.

Luggage to be looked.

10. Each passenger's luggage must be looked:

Provided that any Railway Administration may dispense with the booking of any luggage which is taken into a carriage by a passenger in pursuance of rule 12, clause (1).

Free allowance of passengers' luggage.

11. A certain quantity of each passenger's luggage, within a limit of weight to be fixed from time to time by the Railway Administration, shall be allowed free of charge, provided the passenger presents his luggage for weighment before the commencement of his journey.

Luggage in carriage with passenger.

12. (1) A passenger may take into a carriage only such small articles of personal luggage as are required for his own use on the journey and can be placed in the carriage without inconveniencing other passengers or reducing the available accommodation in the carriage.

(2) A Railway Administration shall not be responsible for the loss, destruction or deterioration of any luggage taken into a carriage by, or by the direction of a passenger.

Luggage insufficiently secured.

13. (1) A Railway Administration may refuse to carry, except under special agreement, any passenger's luggage which is improperly packed or locked or otherwise insufficiently secured, unless it is taken into a carriage by the passenger in pursuance of rule 12, clause (1).

(2) A Railway Administration shall not be responsible, except under special agreement, for any loss, destruction or deterioration of any passenger's luggage caused by its having been improperly packed or locked or otherwise insufficiently secured.

CHAPTER III.

CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS OR OFFENSIVE GOODS.

Articles declared to be "dangerous goods."

14. For the purposes of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, the following are hereby declared to be dangerous goods, namely:—

IX of 1890.		
	Acid, Carbolic	B
	,, Cresylic	B
	,, Crude coal tar used as disinfectants	A
	,, Hydrofluoric, syn: Fluoric	B
	,, Glacial acetic	B
	,, Hydrochloric, syn: Muriatic or Spirits of Salts	B
	,, Nitric, syn: Aquafortis	B
	,, Sulphuric, syn: Oil of Vitriol, or Vitriol	B
	,, Picric	C
	Alcohol, Absolute	D
	,, Amyli	A
	,, Methylic	D
	,, not otherwise specified	A
	Ammonia, in solution	B
	Ammunition, not otherwise herein specified	C
	Asphaline	C
	Batching oils flashing above 76° Fahr.	A
	Blasting gelatine	C
	Blasting powder, Schultz's	C
	,, Atlas'	C
	,, Brain's	C
	,, Erhardt's	C
	,, Horsley's	C
	,, Horsley's original	C
	,, Reverley's	C
	,, not otherwise herein specified	C
	Blasting charges, Hochstadter's	C
	,, Richen's	C
	,, Saxefragine	C
	,, not otherwise herein specified	C

Benzine or Penzol ...	E
Benzoline ...	E
Bisulphide of Carbon ...	D
Bromine ...	B
Carbide of Calcium ...	A
Cartridges ...	C
Chlorate mixture ...	C
Chlorates generally...	C
Chloride of Sulphur ...	B
Chlorides of phosphorus ...	C
Collodion ...	D
Carbo-azotine ...	C
Coloured fires ...	C
Combustibles not otherwise herein specified ...	C
Cotton-powder ...	C
Crackers ...	C
Detonators ...	C
Diazo Benzol ...	C
Dualine ...	C
Diorrexin ...	C
Dynamite ...	C
„ ammonia ...	C
„ gelatine...	C
Ether ...	D
Etnite ...	C
Explosive chemicals, not otherwise herein specified ...	C
Explosives and explosive powders, not otherwise herein specified ...	C
Fog signals ...	C
Fortis ...	C
Fireworks ...	C
„ composition ...	C
Fulminate of mercury ...	C
„ silver ...	C
Fuze ...	C
Gas, compressed, *viz* :— ...	G
Compressed Oxygen.	
Compressed or liquefied Carbonic Acid Gas (Carbon Dioxide).	
Compressed Coal Gas.	
Compressed Hydrogen.	
Liquefied or Anhydrous Ammonia or Compressed Ammonia Gas.	
Liquefied or compressed Nitrous Oxide.	
Liquefied or Compressed Sulphurous Acid Gas (Sulphur Dioxide).	
Gasoline ...	E
Gun-cotton ...	C
„ powder...	C
„ chlorated ...	C
„ nitrated ...	C
Gunpowder ...	C
Glyoxiline ...	C
Gun paper ...	C
Gun sawdust ...	C
Iodide of nitrogen ...	C
Matches, non-safety ...	C

Matches, safety	C
Methylic nitrate	C
Methylated spirits	D
Muriate of tin	B
Mataziette	C
Meganite	C
Motor Car spirit	E
Motor spirit	E
Motorine	E
Naptha...	E
„ wood or wood spirit	D
Nopthalene	A
Nitrate of Barium	C
„ of Iron	B
„ of Strontia	C
„ Diazo Benzol	C
Nitrates, metallic, not otherwise specified	C
Nitro-glycerine and its compounds	C
Nitro-mannite	C
Oil, fusel	A
„ Gas, and any such other substance as gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of 90° Fahr	D
„ Kerosine, flashing at or above 76° Fahr	A
„ „ „ ... below 76° Fahr	D
„ Petroleum and other hydrocarbon oils, refined or crude, which do not give off inflammable Gas	A
„ Rangoon, flashing above 76° Fahr	A
Paraffine	A
Perchloride of iron...	B
Percussion caps	C
Petrol	E
Phosphorus	B
„ amorphous	B
Peralite	C
Pudrolithe	C
Pyrolithe	C
Picrates	C
Picric powder	C
Rockets	C
Rhexite	C
Rectified spirits	D
Ripp-Lene	C
Sulphate of indigo, concentrated	B
Teutonite	C
Tubes for firing explosives	C
Tonite	C
Turpentine	D
„ spirits of	D
Vigorite	C
War-rockets	C
Wood spirit	D
Xyloidine	C

5 But see rule 16, sub-rule (4).

IV of 1884. and every other article which, under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, is an explosive as defined in section 4, clause (1),* of that Act.

Articles declared to be "offensive goods." 15. For the purposes of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, the following are hereby declared to be offensive goods, namely:—

IX of 1890. Decayed vegetables, fish and meat, and any other article in a decayed condition.
Dead bodies,
Carcasses,
Bones,
Municipal or town sweepings,
Manure, and
Rags.

Acceptance of dangerous goods for carriage. 16. (1) Save as otherwise provided by clause (4) of this rule and subject to any exceptions from time to time notified by the Railway Administration, dangerous goods shall not be accepted for carriage unless the consignor has given a written declaration that they have been packed,—

(a) if they are explosives to which the rules for the time being in force under the IV of 1884. Indian Explosives Act, 1884, apply, in accordance with those rules; and

(b) in any other case, in accordance with the rules contained in Appendix A to these rules.

(2) Kerosine oil shall not be accepted for carriage unless its flashing point is declared by the consignor on the consignment note. The flashing point as so declared, must be entered on the invoice and on the railway receipt.

(3) No goods of any of the kinds marked C in rule 14 shall be brought on the railway premises for carriage until the officials have intimated that they are ready to receive them.

(4) Nothing in the rules contained in Appendix A or in Appendix B shall apply to the packing or transport of capped safety cartridge cases, if otherwise empty, and nothing in those rules shall apply to medical stores consigned from a Government depot, or to explosives consigned by the Ordnance Department, respectively, notwithstanding that such stores are dangerous goods within the meaning of rule 14:

Provided that the officer in charge of the depot, or such officer as the Director General of Ordnance may by general or special order empower in this behalf, has given a written declaration of the contents of the packages and certified on the consignment note that they have been packed in accordance with the regulations of the Medical or Ordnance Department, as the case may be, for the time being in force relating to the packing of dangerous goods.

Special vans for dangerous goods. 17. (1) Subject to any exceptions from time to time notified by the Railway Administration, dangerous goods of the kinds marked respectively B, C and D in rule 14 may be carried only in vans specially constructed for the carriage of dangerous goods:

Provided that Lee-Metford, Martini-Henri and Snider ammunition may, when such vans are not available, be carried in ordinary covered wagons.

(2) When any dangerous goods are to be carried in such vans as aforesaid, whether in pursuance of clause (1) of this rule or not, the goods shall not be accepted for carriage unless sufficient notice to provide such vans has been given.

Prepayment of freight on dangerous or offensive goods. 18. Subject to any exceptions from time to time notified by the Railway Administration the freight on dangerous or offensive goods must be prepaid.

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*"4. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "explosive"—

(a) means gun-powder, nitro-glycerine, dynamite, gun-cotton, blasting powders, fulminate of mercury or of other metals, coloured fires and every other substance, whether similar to those above mentioned or not, used or manufactured with a view to produce a practical effect by explosion, or a pyrotechnic effect; and

(b) includes fog-signals, fireworks, fuzes, rockets, percussion caps, detonators, cartridges, ammunition of all descriptions, and every adaptation or preparation of an explosive as above defined."

Loading and unloading of dangerous or offensive goods.

19. Dangerous or offensive goods must, unless it be otherwise notified by the Railway Administration, be loaded by the consignor and unloaded by the consignee.

Ordinary merchandise not to be loaded with explosives.

20. No railway servant shall load ordinary merchandise in the same vehicle with explosives.

Label on vehicle containing explosive.

21. The railway servant supervising the loading of any vehicle with explosives must see that a "dangerous goods" label is placed on each side of such vehicle.

Naked lights and unprotected lamps.

22. No railway servant shall take or leave any naked light or any unprotected lamp near any vehicle containing dangerous goods.

Trains by which vehicles loaded with explosives may be sent.

23. Except as provided in Appendix B, rule 6—VI (*e*), vehicles loaded with explosives shall be sent only with a goods train, and shall be placed in the rear of the train but not next the rear brake van:

Provided that vehicles loaded with ammunition or other explosives belonging to troops may be sent with the train by which the troops travel but must be placed next behind the front brake van.

Sending by passenger train of dangerous goods marked B.

24. One case containing dangerous goods of any of the kinds marked B in rule 14 may be sent by passenger train.

Special provisions as to carriage of carbide of calcium.

24A. (1) Vehicles used for the carriage of carbide of calcium must be thoroughly ventilated and rendered impervious to train and no naked lights shall be allowed in such vehicles.

(2) Carbide of calcium shall not be carried by passenger train in any quantity exceeding four hundred and fifty pounds per train.

(3) Carbide of calcium, while in the possession of a railway for transport, shall not be stored in any railway goods shed, but shall be stacked in the open under water-proof sheets and so placed as to prevent its getting wet.

(4) All lights shall be kept away from carbide of calcium stacked as provided in sub-rule (3).

(5) If any carbide of calcium is wetted while in the possession of a railway for transport, it shall be destroyed by immersion in at least twenty times its bulk of water.

Note.—The fact of carbide of calcium having become wet will be indicated by the outward appearance of the drum or case and probably by a disagreeable odour, showing a leakage of gas.

Unclaimed dangerous goods.

25. If, upon the arrival of any dangerous goods at their destination, the consignee does not take delivery of and remove the same within the time notified by the Railway Administration, they may be kept in the vehicle in which they were carried until delivery is effected, or until they are disposed of under the provisions of section 56 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, or otherwise.

IX of 1890.

Saving of rules under Explosives and Petroleum Acts.
IV of 1884.
XII of 1886.

26. (1) The rules in this Chapter and in Appendix A to these rules are in addition to, and not in modification of, the rules made under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the Petroleum Act, 1886, respectively.

(2) The rules now in force under the said Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and affecting railways, are set forth in Appendix B to these rules.

CHAPTER IV.

OFFENCES BY PASSENGERS AND OTHER PERSONS AND PENALTIES.

Duties of Station Master in case of drunkenness or nuisance. IX of 1890.

27. The Station Master must use all reasonable means to stop any annoyance that may be caused by any act referred to in section 120* of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; and, if any person is removed from the railway under that section shall, if necessary, direct steps to be taken for his prosecution thereunder.

Smoking or having open light or fire on railway premises, or keeping open light or lighted lamp in carriage.

28. Any person who—

(*a*) is found smoking, or having an open light or fire, in a goods shed or a store yard, or

(*b*) persists in keeping an open light or a lighted mineral oil lamp in a carriage after being warned by a railway servant or a police officer to desist, or

(*c*) persists in smoking on any other portion of the railway premises after being warned by a railway servant or a police officer to desist,

shall, if the act is deemed by the authorised officer to be dangerous, immediately be removed from the railway premises.

Exclusion of persons from railway premises.

29. A Railway Administration may exclude from the station platform, on any part of the railway premises any person not being a *bona fide* passenger, nor having business on the railway premises.

Investigation by Station Master in case of offence by passenger.

30. If any passenger commits any offence, not being an offence referred to in rule 27 or rule 28, the Station Master must immediately investigate the case, and must exercise his discretion as to the proceedings to be taken, after referring (by telegraph, if necessary) to his immediate superior for instructions.

Guards to prevent breaches of rules.

31. Guards must exert themselves to prevent any breach of these rules by passengers or other persons.

Arrests. IX of 1890.

32. The power of arrest conferred by sections 131 and 132 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, must be exercised with the greatest caution.

Penalties for breaches of rules by railway servants.

33. (1) If any railway servant commits a breach of any of the rules hereinafter mentioned, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to punishment as follows, namely:—

Rules.	*Penalty.*
9, 20 or 22	... Fine which may extend to fifty rupees.
21	... Fine which may extend to ten rupees.

(*2*) Any railway servant who has committed a breach of any of the rules mentioned in clause (*1*) of this rule shall be liable to the punishment authorized by that clause in addition to, and not in substitution for, any punishment to which he may be liable upon prosecution under the Indian Railways Act, 1890: IX of 1890.

Provided that no railway servant shall be thereby rendered liable to be punished twice for the same offence.

Drunkenness or nuisance on a railway.

*"120. If a person in a railway carriage or upon any part of a railway—

(*a*) is in a state of intoxication; or

(*b*) commits any nuisance or act of indecency, or uses obscene or abusive language, or

(*c*) wilfully and without lawful excuse interferes with the comfort of any passenger or extinguishes any lamp,

he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees in addition to the forfeiture of any fare which he may have paid and of any pass or ticket which he may have obtained or purchased, and may be removed from the railway by any railway servant."

APPENDIX A.

[SEE RULES 14 AND 16.]

The packing of dangerous goods (other than explosives to which the rules for the time being in force under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, apply).

I.—GOODS MARKED A IN RULE 14.

(*1*) When not loaded in vans specially constructed for the carriage of dangerous goods, goods marked A in rule 14 must be securely packed, to prevent leaking, in strong tins or in bottles corked and sealed, and such tins or bottles must be enclosed in wooden cases. When bottles are used, they must be packed in straw or sawdust. Kerosine oil, however, having its flashing point at or above 76° Fahr., may be packed in sound iron or steel drums, or in tins without wooden cases, provided that in the latter case a layer of durma matting or other suitable dunnage is placed on the floor of the wagon and between each tier of tins.

(*1A*) The following special rules shall apply in the case of carbide of calcium :—

(*a*) The carbide of calcium must be contained in hermetically closed metal drums or cases sufficiently strong to remain in that condition through wear and tear of transport, so that the carbide of calcium cannot be affected by air or moisture.

(*b*) There must be no copper in the composition of any drum or case containing the carbide of calcium.

(*c*) No drum or case must contain a quantity exceeding two hundred and twenty-four pounds of carbide of calcium.

(*d*) The label on each hermetically closed metal drum or case containing the carbide of calcium must bear in conspicuous characters the words "*Carbide of Calcium*" "*Dangerous if not kept dry*, and with the following caution :—

"*The contents of this drum (or case) are liable, if brought into contact with moisture, to give off a highly inflammable gas.*" The name and address of the sender should also be labelled on each drum or case.

II.—GOODS MARKED B IN RULE 14.

(*2*) Goods marked B in rule 14 must be well secured in stoneware jars or glass-stoppered bottles standing upright in cases with sloping covers :

Provided that—

(*a*) fluric acid must be put into leaden or gutta-percha bottles,

(*b*) solution of ammonia must be put into metal bottles with caps soldered on, and

(*c*) sulphuric acid shall not be put into jars with cork or wooden stoppers. Concentrated sulphuric acid (*i. e.*, of a specific gravity not less than 1·84 which must be certified in writing by the consignor) may be packed in strong hermetically sealed iron or steel drums which must be in good condition and free from rust.

(*3*) Bottles containing bromine, muriatic acid, nitric acid, aquafortis or solution of ammonia must be only three-fourths full, to allow for expansion of vapour.

(*4*) In the case of boxes containing any of the three mineral acids, *viz.*, Hydrochloric, Sulphuric, and Nitric, the inside packing must be of ashes free from cinders or of chalk, sand, or dry earth. In other cases the inside packing must be of straw, chaff or sawdust, mixed with coal, wood-ashes chalk or sand.

(*5*) Only one kind of the goods marked B in rule 14, and no other goods of any kind, may be put into one case.

(*6*) The weight of each case shall not exceed two maunds :

Provided that a case containing sulphuric acid may be packed up to a maximum weight of two-and-a-half maunds. In the case of concentrated sulphuric acid packed in accordance with rule (2) (*c*), the limit of the weight of a package is five maunds.

III.—GOODS MARKED C IN RULE 14.

(7) (1) Goods marked C in rule 14 which are not explosives to which the rules for the time being in force under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, apply, must be packed in strong dust-tight wooden cases having a metal lining, the contents being branded, painted or labelled on the outside in legibly printed or written characters.

IV of 1884.

(2) No such case shall contain more than one pound, and no box or package shall contain more than ten such cases.

Note.—This restriction will not apply to matches.

(3) The outer wooden cases used for the carriage of matches shall be of the following thickness of wood—gross weight of case with contents not exceeding 4 maunds in weight, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick throughout; gross weight of case with contents exceeding 4 maunds, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch thick throughout.

"Matches, safety," may, however, be carried in the tins in which they are imported, provided that such tins are strong enough as outer packages, that they do not exceed a limit in size of 2′ ×1′×1′, weighing approximately 13½ seers, and do not contain more than 120 packets of "matches, safety."

Note.—Matches which ignite by simple friction and Bengal lights (Pyrotechnic matches) which while not ordinarily igniting by simple friction are capable of doing so under chemical decomposition and are liable to spontaneous combustion, should be considered as coming within the class "matches, non-safety," while those which require to be rubbed on the prepared surface of the box which contains them to be ignited should be considered as coming within the class "matches, safety."

IV.—GOODS MARKED D IN RULE 14.

(8) Goods marked D in rule 14 must be packed in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for goods marked B in that rule:

Provided that—

(*a*) Spirits of wine, methylated or rectified, must be packed either in corked and capsuled bottles or in corked and capped drums securely packed or in strongly made casks securely closed so as to prevent all possibility of leakage,

(*b*) turpentine may be carried either in sound iron or steel drums or tins properly soldered, or in corked and capsuled bottles or tins being securely packed in wooden cases,

(*c*) any other goods marked D in rule 14 may be packed either in stoneware jars or glass-stoppered bottles or in vessels of metal (such as tin or copper) provided with screw stoppers or corked and with caps covering their mouths soldered on, and

(*d*) different kinds of the goods marked D in rule 14 may be put into one case, but no goods of the kinds marked, respectively, A, B and C in that rule may be put into the same case with them.

V.—GOODS MARKED E IN RULE 14.

(9) (1) Goods marked E in rule 14 will be accepted for carriage by railways under the following conditions:—

I.—By Passenger train.

(i) In drums or receptacles of not more than four gallons capacity up to a limit of twelve gallons in one train.

(ii) The drums or receptacles containing the goods must be made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate, and they must be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch; provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the drums or receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel and have the following thickness of metal:—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons ...	25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 gallons but does not exceed 4 gallons	22 B. W. G.

(iii) The drums or receptacles containing the goods must be fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs or fitted with screw caps with metal air-tight undercap. They must also be gas-tight and so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

(iv) The nature of the contents and also the words "highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the drums or receptacles.

(v) A certificate must be handed in by the consignor to the effect that the air space of at least 1-10th of its capacity was left in each drum or receptacle at time of filling.

(vi) Drums or receptacles in a damaged condition must not be accepted.

(vii) The screw plugs or caps of empty drums or receptacles must be securely fastened.

(viii) The drums or receptacles must be carried in the rear brake-van, which should be well ventilated, and they must not be exposed to the sun or be brought into contact with naked lights. They must be placed as far away as possible from the other packages in the brake-van.

II.—By Goods train.

(i) In drums or receptacles of not more than ten gallons capacity.

(ii) The drums or receptacles containing the goods must be made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate, and they must be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch; provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the drums or receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel and have the following thickness of metal:—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons ...	25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 gallons but does not exceed 4 gallons	22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds 4 gallons... ...	16 B. W. G.

(iii) The drums or receptacles containing the goods must be fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs or fitted with screw caps with metal air-tight undercap. They must also be gas-tight and so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

(iv) The nature of the contents and also the words "highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the drums or receptacles.

(v) A certificate must be handed in by the consignor to the effect that an air space of at least 1-10th of its capacity was left in each drum or receptacle at time of filling.

(vi) Drums or receptacles in a damaged condition must not be accepted.

(vii) The screw plugs or caps of empty drums or receptacles must be securely fastened.

(viii) The drums or receptacles may be carried in ordinary iron wagons, provided the wagons are well ventilated. They may, at the option of the Railwas Administration, be loaded in vehicles with other goods of a non-explosive or non-dangerous nature.

(ix) The drums or receptacles containing these goods must not be allowed to stand in the sun.

(x) Lamps or naked lights must not be allowed in, or brought near vehicles loaded with drums or receptacles containing the goods.

(2) The chief danger to be apprehended is from leakage, as the vapour of these goods is heavier than air and is inflammable. The vapour is also explosive when mixed with certain proportions of air in a confined space.

(3) Tanks of motor cars or motor cycles tendered for carriage by railway, must be empty, thoroughly clean and free from vapour before the vehicles are accepted.

VI.—GOODS MARKED G IN RULE 14.

(10) (1) These gases must be packed in cylinders.

(2) Cylinders must be made of wrought iron or mild steel of the best quality, containing not more than 0·25 per cent of carbon thoroughly annealed after manufacture and 99 per cent of iron, of sufficient strength and efficiently tested, and must not exceed 8 feet in length and 10 inches in diameter.

(3) Cylinders must be separately and securely packed in a strong wooden case, or in a covering made of closely plaited 1 inch (circumference) hemp or coir, except that several small cylinders not exceeding 18 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter may be packed in one box, provided each cylinder is contained in a separate compartment or is separately encased in closely plaited 1 inch (circumference) hemp or coir. Each box must not contain more than 25 cylinders and the gross weight of each box and contents must not exceed 3½ maunds.

(4) Cylinders containing Atmospheric Air, Coal Gas, Hydrogen or Oxygen, must not be charged to a greater pressure than 1,800 lbs. per square inch.

(5) No cylinder may contain per pound of water capacity, more than ⅔lb. of Carbon Dioxide (Carbon Acid Gas); ½lb. of Anhydrous Ammonia, ¾ lb. of Nitrous Oxide; or 1¼lbs. of Sulphur Dioxide (Sulphurous Acid Gas), respectively.

(6) Cylinders must be carefully handled, and must not be exposed to the rays of the sun, nor to the heat of a fire, stove or other source of heat.

(7) No consignment of goods marked G shall be accepted for carriage by rail unless the consignor has signed a certificate in the following form :—

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

Certified that the cylinder or cylinders containing.....tendered by $\frac{\text{me}}{\text{us}}$ as per Forwarding Order No .....of this date to the.....Railway for despatch to.....station $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$ been packed and tested in accordance, and that the cylinder or cylinders $\frac{\text{complies}}{\text{comply}}$ in every respect, with the rules promulgated under the Railway Board's circular No. R. T. 173, dated the 30th August 1905, to regulate the packing and carriage by railway in India of.....

$\frac{\text{I}}{\text{We}}$ also certify that the consignment complies with the conditions that the cylinder or cylinders must be of wrought iron or mild steel of the best quality, containing not more than 0·25 per centum of carbon thoroughly annealed after manufacture and 99 per centum of iron of sufficient strength and efficiently tested.

Signature of $\frac{\text{sender}}{\text{senders}}$.....

Exception.—Compressed carbonic acid gas may be allowed, as an exception to the other compressed gases, to be carried under the more liberal rules for the conveyance of articles in class A of Appendix A, Part II, of the open line General Rules, and it may also be carried in the rear brake-van of passenger trains subject to a limit of two cylinders per van.

APPENDIX B.

[SEE CHAPTER III, RULES 16 AND 26.]

Notification by the Government of India in the Home Department (Public), No. 5528, dated the 11th October 1901.

RULES NOW IN FORCE UNDER THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884), AND AFFECTING RAILWAYS.

PRELIMINARY.

1. For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows, namely :—

Class 1—Gunpowder,
" 2—Nitrate-mixture,
" 3—Nitro-compound,
" 4—Chlorate-mixture,
" 5—Fulminate,
" 6—Ammunition,
" 7—Firework,

and when an explosive falls within the descriptions of more than one class, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of the classes within the description of which it falls.

CLASS 1.—GUNPOWDER CLASS.

The term "gunpowder" means exclusively gunpowder ordinarily so called.

CLASS 2.—NITRATE-MIXTURE CLASS.

The term "nitrate-mixture" means any preparation, other than gunpowder ordinarily so called, formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

The nitrate-mixture class comprises such explosives as—

Chilworth special powder,
Fortis explosive,
Ripp-Lene,
Safety blasting powder,
Westfallite,

and any preparation coming within the above definition.

CLASS 3.—NITRO-COMPOUND CLASS.

The term "nitro-compound" means any chemical compound possessed of explosive properties, or capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, which is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid) or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

The nitro-compound class has two divisions:

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Amberite No. 1,
Ballistite,
Blasting Gelatine,
Carbonite,
Cordite,
Dynamite,
Gelatine Dynamite,
Gelignite,
Lithofracteur,
Nitro-glycerine,
Stonite,

and any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists, either wholly or partly, of nitro-glycerine or some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Amberite No. 2,
Ammonite,
Bellite,
Coopal's powder
Cotton gunpowder,
E. C. powder,
Gun-cotton ordinarily so called,
Nitrated gun-cotton,
Picrates,*
Picric acid,*
Picric powder,
Roburite,
Sawdust and gun-cotton powder,
Schultz's powder,
Tonite (or cotton-powder),

and any nitro-compound as before defined which is not comprised in the 1st division.

CLASS 4.—CHLORATE-MIXTURE CLASS.

The term "chlorate-mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate.

The chlorate-mixture class has two divisions:

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's blasting powder,
Brain's blasting powder,

and any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

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* NOTE.—(*a*) Picric acid mixed with not less than half its own weight of water shall be exempt from being deemed to be an explosive.

(*b*) Picric acid which does not fall within the exemption (*a*) when the quantity does not exceed two thousand pounds in any one ship, boat, carriage, building or place, shall be exempt from being deemed to be an explosive; provided that such picric acid is so kept and conveyed as not to be liable, whether under the action of fire or otherwise, to come in contact with any substance specified in the schedule hereto, or with any fire or light capable of igniting such picric acid.

Provided also that such picric acid when dry is so packed in a substantial barrel or case that the contents cannot escape; and that no metal other than aluminium, or an alloy containing not less than ninety per centum of aluminium, is used in the construction of any package containing such picric acid, and that each barrel or case is legibly marked "Picric Acid."

Picric acid when not subject to the above exemptions must be packed and marked as laid down in rule 2 of these rules.

Picrates and mixture of picric acid with any other substance (for whatever purpose used or manufactured) shall be deemed to be explosive subject to the following exceptions:—

(*a*) A picrate mixed with not less than half its own weight of water shall be exempt from being deemed to be an explosive.

(*b*) Picric acid thoroughly mixed with not less than three times its own weight of—

(*i*) anhydrous sulphate of soda,

(*ii*) crystallized sulphate of soda, when packed in hermetically closed packages, or

(*iii*) potash alum,

shall be exempt from being deemed to be an explosive.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's original blasting powder,	Hochstadter's blasting charges.
Erhardt's powder,	Reichen's blasting charges,
Reveley's powder,	Teutonite,

Chlorated gun-cotton,

and any chlorate-mixture as before defined which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 5.—FULMINATE CLASS.

The term "fulminate" any chemical compound or mechanical mixture whether included in the foregoing classes or not, which from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion caps or any other appliances for developing detonation, or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion and from its great instability (that is to say readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

The fulminate class has two divisions:

Division 1 comprises such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury and preparations of these substances, such as are used in percussion caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus, or certain descriptions of phosphorus compounds, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with a sulphuret, with or without carbonaceous matter.

Division 2 comprises such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazobenzol.

CLASS 6.—AMMUNITION CLASS.

The term "ammunition" means an explosive of any of the foregoing classes when enclosed in any case or contrivance or otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a cartridge or charge for small-arms, cannon, or any other weapon, or for blasting, or to form any safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or to form any tube for firing explosives, or to form a percussion cap, a detonator, a fog signal, a shell, a torpedo, a war-rocket, or other contrivance other than a firework.

The term "percussion cap" does not include a detonator.

The term "detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive of the fulminate-explosive classes in such quantity, that the explosion of one capsule or case will communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

The term "safety fuze" means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive in such quantity, that the burning of such fuze will not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

The expression "safety cartridges" means cartridges for small-arms of which the case can be extracted from the small-arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges. The term also includes rifle-calibre machine-gun cartridges if they are of the above description, whether they are for use with machine-guns having chambers identical with those of rifles or with machine-guns which have special chambers.

Schedule.

Any of the following metals or metallic oxides, namely, lead, oxide of lead, oxide of iron, potash, baryta, lime, soda, oxide of zinc, oxide of copper; and any compound of such metal or oxide (other than a metallic sulphate); or any chlorate, nitrate, or other oxidizing agent; or any other substance declared by a Notification of the Government of India to be capable of forming with picric acid a dangerous compound:

Provided that this schedule shall not be deemed to include any metal, or oxide unavoidably formed on any metal used in the construction of any ship, boat, or carriage, or contained in any paint, where the packages containing picric acid are protected from direct contact with such metal or paint.

The maximum diameter at which a small-arm or machine-gun cartridge can be accepted as "safety" is one inch.

The ammunition class has three divisions:

Division 1 comprises exclusively—

Safety cartridges,
Safety fuzes for blasting,
Railway fog signals,
Percussion caps.

Division 2 comprises any ammunition, as before defined, which does not contain its own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as—

Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,
Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes,
Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,
Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
Fuzes for shells,
Tubes for firing explosives,
War-rockets,

which do contain their own means of ignition.

Division 3 comprises any ammunition as before defined, which contains its own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as—

Detonators,
Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,
Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
Fuzes for shells,
Tubes for firing explosives,

which do not contain their own means of ignition.

By ammunition containing its own means of ignition is meant ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to it or forming part of it, which is adapted to explode or fire the same by friction or percussion.

CLASS 7.—FIREWORK CLASS.

The firework class has two divisions:

Division 1 comprises firework compositions, that is to say, any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature, which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and also any star and any coloured fire composition, subject to the proviso hereinafter set forth.

Division 2 comprises manufactured fireworks, that is to say, any explosive of any of the foregoing classes and firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, toy cap or amorce, serpent rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article specially adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals or sound signals:

Provided that a substantially constructed and hermetically closed metal case, containing not more than 1 lb. of coloured fire composition of such a nature as not to be liable to spontaneous ignition, shall be deemed to be a "manufactured firework."

TRANSPORT.

(A).—PACKING.

2. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the packing of explosives for conveyance:—

(1) Unless the context otherwise requires,—

the expression "outer package" means a box, barrel, case or cylinder, of wood, metal or other solid material, of such strength, construction and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, nor become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape;

the expression "inner package" means a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent any explosive from escaping;

the expression "authorised explosive" means exclusively an explosive included in a List of Authorised Explosives prepared by the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India, and published annually in the *Gazette of India*, and in force for the time being;

the expression "propellant" means an authorised explosive of Class 3, adapted and intended exclusively for use as a propelling charge in cannon or small arms; and

the expression "special authority" means a written authority granted by the Chief Inspector of Explosives, to which may be attached such conditions as may, in the opinion of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, be necessary to meet the special requirements of the case.

(2) The interior of every package shall be free from grit and otherwise clean.

(3) Save as hereinafter provided, there shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any package unless the same is covered with suitable material so as effectually to prevent the exposure of such iron or steel.

(4) Every package when actually used for the packing of one explosive shall not be used for the packing of any other explosive or any other article or substance:

Provided that this rule shall not prevent the packing of inner packages containing a propellant in an outer package with inner packages containing gunpowder or another propellant:

Provided also that this rule shall not prevent the packing of any article which is not of an inflammable or explosive nature, or liable to cause fire or explosion, in the same package as an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class.

(5) Subject to the foregoing provisions, the following shall be the method of packing authorised explosives of the various classes, respectively, and the maximum amounts which may be in any one package—

Class	Method of packing	Amount in any one outer package	Amount in any one inner package
Class 1	When the quantity in any one consignment does not exceed 5lbs. in amount, a single outer package; otherwise		
	A double package, the inner and outer packages being as above defined.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
		Provided that where gunpowder and propellant are packed together the amount shall not exceed—	
		50 lbs.	25 lbs.
Class 2	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Class 3, Division 1, other than propellants.	As for Class 1, provided that either the outer or inner package shall be thoroughly water-proof, and both shall be without metal in the construction thereof	50 lbs.	5 lbs.
Class 3, Division 1, propellants.	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Class 3, Division 2, other than Picric Acid and Wet Guncotton.	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Picric Acid ...	As for Class 1	Unlimited.	Unlimited.
Guncotton so wetted with water as to be absolutely uninflammable.	As for Class 1, provided that the inner or outer package or both of them, shall be of such a nature and so closed, as to prevent any material loss of moisture during conveyance.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.
Class 4	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.

Class	Method of packing	Amount in any one outer package	Amount in any one inner package
Class 5	Packed in water. A treble package, the innermost package being a bag permeable to water, enclosed in a case containing sufficient water to ensure the explosive being kept constantly wet; and the outer package containing sufficient water constantly to surround the case. Both the case and the outer package shall be of such construction as will not allow water to escape. If the explosive is of such character that it cannot be packed in a thoroughly wet condition, it shall be packed in accordance with conditions set forth in a special authority.	200 lbs.	25 lbs.
Class 6, Division 1, other than Pin-fire cartridges for pistols.	A single outer package:	Unlimited	.....
	Provided that the above general rule (3) shall not apply to explosives of this Division: Provided also that bulleted cartridges of a calibre exceeding 0·5 inch and belonging to this Division shall be packed in such a manner that the point of any bullet cannot come in contact with the cap of another cartridge.		
Pin-fire cartidges for pistols.	(*a*) Not exceeding 50 in number in any one consignment:—So packed in a single package that the bases lie alternately in opposite directions. The bases and pins shall be so fitted into perforations in mill-board or other suitable material as to prevent the firing of any one of the said cartridges by an explosion in any other of the said cartridges.	50 in number.	.....
	(*b*) Exceeding 50 in number:—In an inner and outer package, the cartridges being packed in inner packages with millboard as above required.	2,500 in number.	50 in number.
Class 6, Division 2 ...	Explosives made up into cartridges or charges for cannon, shells, torpedoes, mines, blasting or other like purposes, shall be packed in such manner and in such quantity as is required for the same explosive when not so made up; provided that, where a double package is required, the enclosing case of such cartridges or charges may, if it satisfies the conditions required for an inner package, be held to be such inner package.	.....	.....
	Other ammunition of this Division:—A single outer package.	100 lbs.	.....
Class 6, Division 3, other than Detonators and Electric Detonators.	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	2 lbs. or 10 in number, whichever be the greater.

Class	Method of packing	Amount in any one outer package	Amount in any one inner package
	Provided that bulleted cartridges of a calibre exceeding 0·5 inch and belonging to this Division shall be packed in such a manner that the point of any bullet cannot come in contact with the cap of another cartridge.		
Detonators ...	(*a*) Not exceeding 1,000 in any one consignment:—As for Class 1, provided that the detonators and the spaces between the same and between the sides of the inner package and the said detonators shall all be filled, as far as practicable, with fine sawdust or other similar material; a layer of felt or other soft yielding material shall be placed between both ends of all the detonators and the interior of the inner package in which the same are placed, in such manner, and so secured, that both ends of the detonators will rest upon the said cotton wool or other material; every inner package, if of matel, to be lined throughout with paper or other soft material; and	1,000 in number.	100 in number.
	(*b*) Exceeding 1,000 detonators:— The detonators shall be packed in inner packages, with sawdust and cotton wool as bove described. Such inner packages shall be placed inside a substantial case of wood or metal made and closed so as to prevent any of the inner packages escaping therefrom, and such case shall be placed inside an outer package in such manner and so secured as to leave a clear space of not less than three inches between the case and every part of the interior of the said outer package, notwithstanding that such clear space may, if preferred, be filled with sawdust, straw, or other similar material, or may contain a light framework or battens of wood to keep the case aforesaid in position in the outer package; and	10,000 in number	100 in number.
	(*c*) where the number of detonators exceeds 5,000, such outer package shall be provided with handles or other contrivance by means of which it can be safely and conveniently carried.		
Electric Detonators ...	As for Class 1, provided that where the number in any outer package exceeds 3,000, such outer package shall be provided with handles or other contrivance, by means of which it can be safely and conveniently carried.	5,000 in number.	100 in number.
Class 7, Division 1 ...	Double package, the inner package being hermetically closed, and contained in an outer package as above defined.	20 lbs.	1 lb.
Class 7, Division 2 ...	Single outer package provided that the above general rule (3) shall not apply to explosives of this Division.	100 lbs.	.....

(6) Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to prohibit the use of an additional package, whether inner or outer, provided that such additional package shall not be of such character as shall have been prohibited in writing by the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

(7) An explosive which is not an authorised explosive shall be packed in such manner as may be directed by a special authority with reference to such explosive.

(8) On the outermost package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark, the word "Explosive," the name of the explosive, the number of the class and division to which it belongs, and the name of the manufacturer or sender.

In the case of explosives of Classes 3 and 4, there shall be added the date of manufacture or issue from the factory, or such sign, indicating such date as may be approved by the Chief Inspector of Explosives:

Provided that in the case of cartridges or charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting or other like purpose, which do not contain their own means of ignition, the marking shall be as for the explosive when not so made up:

Provided also that in the case of explosives of Class 6, Division 1 (Safety Fuzes excepted there shall be added the words "Not liable to explode in bulk:"

Provided also that in the case of Pin-fire cartridges for pistols there shall be added the words "Pin-fire cartridges:"

Provided also that in the case of Safety Fuzes or Gunpowder the word "Explosive" and the number of the class and division may be omitted:

Provided also that, where an outer package contains more than one explosive, the marking above required shall be affixed separately in respect of each explosive so contained.

(9) To meet special cases exemption may be granted by special authority from the observance of any one or more of the conditions imposed by this rule.

3. Whoever commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the packing of explosives for conveyance shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.*

(*B*).—MODE OF CONVEYANCE.

4. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives:—

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed from place to place unless packed in the manner provided for in the foregoing rules.

II.—There shall not be conveyed in any carriage or vessel which is being used for the conveyance of an explosive, any explosive of a different class and division, of whatsoever nature, which contains its own means of ignition, unless it is sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

III.—Except in the case of small consignment carried by railway, which may be unloaded at any time, explosives shall be loaded or unloaded only between sunrise and sunset. For the purposes of this rule no consignment of more than half a wagon-load booked to one station shall be deemed to be a small consignment.

IV.—Whilst the explosive is being loaded on or unloaded out of any carriage or vessel, no fire or artificial light, nor any article which is liable to cause or communicate fire or explosion [such as charcoal, lucifer-matches, articles for striking a light, petroleum to which the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), or any other Act for time being in force regarding the importation, possession, and transport of petroleum, applies, or any spirit or oil or substance that gives forth an inflammable vapour at a temperature below 100° Fahrenheit] shall be, or shall be allowed to be, brought, had or used dangerously near to such carriage, ship, or boat, and no smoking shall be allowed in, on, or dangerously near to, the same:

Provided that when the use of a light for the purposes of such loading or unloading is unavoidable, a lamp of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger from fire or explosion may be used; and no person, while handling any explosive (except an explosive of division 1, class 6, if packed in accordance with the packing rules), shall wear boots or shoes with iron or steel nails, heels or tips.

*Rules regarding search for, and detention of, explosives contravening regulations, have been issued by the Local Governments.

V.—In the loading or unloading of any explosive, the casks and packages containing the same shall be passed from hand to hand and not rolled upon the ground; they shall not be thrown or dropped down, but shall be carefully deposited and stowed.

VI.—The explosive shall not be conveyed except in the interior of a carriage so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or in the hold of a ship or boat having a close deck so closed, as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without. If the explosive cannot be so secured, it shall be completely covered with painted cloth, tarpaulin, or other suitable material so as to effectually protect it against communication of fire.

VII.—There shall not be any iron or steel in the interior of the portion of the carriage or vessel with which the case containing the explosive is or may come in contact, unless the same is effectually covered with leather, wood, cloth, or other suitable material.

VIII.—In the stowing of the explosive, due precautions shall be taken by means of a partition or otherwise, and by careful stowing to secure such explosive from being brought into contact with, or endangered by, any other article or substance conveyed in such carriage or vessel which is liable to cause fire or explosion; and if the explosive is dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from coming into contact with such explosive.

IX.—The amount of the explosives conveyed in any one carriage or vessel at any one time shall not exceed 2,000 lbs. unless the carriage be so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or the vessel have a close deck so closed, as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without, in which case the amount of the explosives conveyed shall not exceed the following:—

	Tons
In any one carriage on a railway	10
In any one other carriage	2
In any one vessel	20

Note.—This rule shall, in the case of dynamite conveyed by railway, be read subject to paragraph XII of Rule 6.

X.—Nothing in the foregoing rules (except Rule I) shall apply to any explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class:

Provided that all due precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents.

5. * * * *

III. No explosive belonging to class 1 (gunpowder class), class 2 (nitrate mixture class), class 3 (nitro-compound class), class 4 (chlorate mixture class), or class 5 (fulminate class), shall be carried otherwise than by rail, across any railway bridge over which reasonable facilities for the conveyance thereof by rail are afforded by the railway administration:

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply in respect of quantities of explosives of class 1 (gunpowder class) or class 3 (nitro-compound class) not exceeding 5 lbs. in weight.

6. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives by public railway:—

I.—No person shall send for carriage upon any railway and consignment of an explosive, unless he has given to the officer in charge of the railway station previous notice in writing which, at the option of the Railway Administration, may extend to 48 hours, of his intention to send such consignment, and stating the true name, description, quantity, and mode of packing of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and his own name and address, and also the name and address of the proposed consignee, and unless he has had an intimation in writing from an authorised officer of the railway that such consignment will be received.

II.—No explosive which a Railway Administration shall, by any notice or regulation for the time being in force, notify that they will not receive, shall be brought, sent, or forwarded to, or upon any railway of the said Railway Administration.

III.—Consignments of explosives shall be sent to the forwarding station and shall be received by the railway servants only at such times, between the sunrise and sunset, as the Railway Administration may appoint; and every package containing any explosive proposed to be conveyed on any railway shall immediately on arrival at the station be unloaded and placed in a safe place under the special direction of the officer in charge of the station.

All gunpowder under despatch, or receipt by a Government arsenal, depot, or factory, shall be loaded or unloaded in the railway vans by Government servants employed in such arsenal,

depot or factory. In each van used by the railway for the transport of gunpowder the packages of gunpowder shall be secured in such a way as to prevent concussion when the train is in motion.

IV. An explosive shall be removed by the consignee from the receiving station during the twelve hours of daylight after arrival: if this condition is not strictly complied with, the Railway Administration may return the consignment to the consignor at his risk and expense. And such packages shall in the meanwhile be kept as far away from the station buildings as possible, in the wagon they were conveyed in, or, if unloaded, shall be completely covered with tarpaulins or other suitable material, and, if necessary, shall be protected by a police guard.

V.—The Railway Administration may refuse to receive any packages which they suspect to contain any explosive packed or sent in contravention of these regulations. And in case any package, which the Railway Administration suspect, shall be upon any railway, the Railway Administration may open, or required to be opened, such package, to ascertain the fact, at the risk and expense of the consignor, and may return the explosive contained in the package to the consignor at his risk and expense, keeping the packages, pending such return, in the manner prescribed in the preceding rule.

VI.—Subject to the exception provided for in clause (*e*), no explosive shall be conveyed by passenger train except of the kinds and in the manner hereinafter specified in this rule.

(*a*) Safety cartridges and percussion caps and safety fuze (for blasting), also fog signals for railway use which may be conveyed in ordinary wagons or carriages.

(*b*) Explosives of 3rd (nitro-compound) class, which may be carried in the form of cartridges up to the limit of 5 lbs.

Provided that no detonators are carried in the same compartment.

(*c*) Detonators packed according to the proviso to Rule 2 (III) (*e*) may be carried to the number of 200:

Provided that in no case the amount of fulminate of mercurry in the package or packages containing the detonators exceeds in the aggregate 3 oz. (a certificate to this effect being given by the company, firm, or person tendering the detonators for transport or by its or his agent):

Provided also that no other explosive is carried in the same compartment.

(*d*) Sporting gunpowder or non-safety cartridges packed in double cases as before provided, so long as the gunpowder is contained in one-pound tin canisters packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of tin or zinc completely spark-proof, or in metal-lined cases of a pattern approved by the Railway Administration. But no outer case shall contain more than 25 lbs. of gunpowder, and the total consignment of gunpowder or non-safety cartridges by one train shall not exceed 80 lbs.

(*e*) Explosives may be carried by mixed trains on any line on which goods trains are not running, subject to the conditions that they are loaded in properly constructed powder vans; that not more than one powder van containing explosives is forwarded at any one time by a mixed train; that there are not less than three vehicles between the powder van and either the engine or the passenger coaches; that the powder van is close coupled to the adjoining vehicles; and that directly a powder van containing explosives arrives at a section on which goods trains are running, it is detached from the mixed train.

VII.—Not more than five carriages containing explosives shall be loaded or unloaded at any railway station, or be conveyed by any one train at any one time; and the quantity of explosive to be contained in any one carriage shall not exceed two-thirds of the normal load, unless the carriages shall be specially built and approved of by the Government of India for the conveyance of explosives. But nothing in this clause shall be held to apply to separate consignments of safety cartridges for small-arms.

VIII.—There shall not be conveyed in the same carriage with any explosive any lucifer or other matches, fuzes, pipelights, acids, naphtha, paraf-fine, petroleum to which the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), or any other Act for the time being in force regarding the importation, possession, and transport of petroleum, applies, or any other volatile spirit substance liable to give off an inflammable vapour or liable to spontaneous ignition, or to cause or communicate fire or explosion.

IX.—The consignor shall attach to the consignment note a certificate or (provided the original is produced for verification) copy of a certificate, signed by an officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf, that the explosive, if it is an explosive of class 3 or 4, is of the standard purity; and further in the case of dynamite, and all nitro-glycerine compounds, that there are no signs of exuded nitro-glycerine or of liquefaction. The consignor shall also certify that the explosive has been packed in accordance with the packing rules in force in England or in British India.

X.—In the case of explosives under clauses 3 and 4 the outer packages shall be marked with the date of the manufacture of the explosives. The above-mentioned certificate shall contain sufficient information to admit of all packages being easily recognized.

XI.—The certificate referred to in Rule IX shall be valid for six months after date, if the examination has been made between the 15th October and 31st March, but any Railway Administration which accepts dynamite and other nitro-glycerine compounds for transport may demand a fresh certificate for these explosives if presented for conveyance between 1st April and 15th October (both inclusive).

XII.—Packages containing dynamite and other blasting explosives of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, or explosives of the 4th (chlorate-mixture), 5th (fulminate) classes or of the first division of the 7th (firework) class shall be stowed in one layer only and secured so as to prevent movement during transit, and the gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 3 tons.

Provided that, if the packages of explosive are in rectangular form and are properly secured so as to prevent movement during transit, they may be stowed in any number of layers not exceeding five, and the gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 5 tons.

XIII.—No explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class, or of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 7th (firework) class shall be carried in the same train with any explosive not of the class and division to which it belongs, unless it be sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

XIV.—Wagons used for the carriage of explosive shall be examined to see that they are sparkproof, and have been cleaned out before they are loaded. Hair, cloth, hides, or other suitable materials shall be spread on the floor of the wagon and between each layer of packages, except when the packages are covered with gunny or felt, or contain safety cartridges for small-arms packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes.

XV.—Wagons containing explosives shall be loaded and unloaded on sidings distant as far as possible from the station buildings.

XVI.—Packages containing explosives other than those referred to in Rule 6 (XII) shall not be stowed in more than three layers one above the other. But if the packages are in rectangular form and of uniform size (provided they are double packages, and are so secured as to prevent movement during transit) they may be packed in five layers one above the other. But in the case of safety cartridges for small-arms packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes, there is no restriction. Subject to the provisions of Rule 4 (III), the loading and unloading of explosives when once begun shall be diligently proceeded with until the same is completed.

XVII.—When the train is being marshalled wagons loaded with explosives may be shunted by a locomotive, if they are separated from the engine by not less than three wagons containing no explosive nor easily inflammable substance. This precaution is not necessary with wagons specially constructed for the carriage of explosives. The speed of these movements shall be restricted to five miles an hour; they shall be superintended by a duly authorised officer, who shall be held responsible for the observance of these orders. Flying shunts are strictly prohibited.

XVIII.—Wagons containing explosives shall be placed at the end of the train away from the locomotive, and shall be close-coupled to one another as well as to the adjoining wagons, and shall be preceded and followed by three wagons not loaded with explosives or other traffic of an inflammable nature.

Provided as follows;

(*a*) on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, wagons containing explosives and adjoining wagons need not be closecoupled to one another; and

(*b*) on the Nilgiri Railway, only one wagon need intervene between the locomotive and wagons containing explosives.

XIX.—If the wagons employed in the transport of explosives are provided with brakes other than iron brakes, the brakes thereon shall on no account be worked while the wagons are running with a train, nor shall brakes, other than iron brakes, on vehicles immediately adjoining such wagons, be worked while such wagons are so running.

XX.—Wagons shall in every case be locked when loaded with explosives.

XXI.—All operations connected with the transhipment of explosives at junction stations shall take place during daylight.

7. Whoever commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the mode of conveyance of explosives shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 100.

No. 205.—The following is published for general information :—

Circular No. R. T. 163, B.—2, dated the 26th September 1906.

Resolution—By the Railway Board.

Addendum to Rule 86, Chapter III, Part I of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).
Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's Notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, Railway Board's Circular No. R. T. 89 A.—5, dated the 8th September 1906.

Memorandum No. 4272—T., dated the 14th August 1906, from the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Lucknow.

Resolution.—Rule 86 (5), Chapter III, Part I, of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway, provides for the protection of a train stopped between stations on a double line, but not for cases in which such stoppages occur on one of two or more paralleled tracks, whether of the same or different gauges, and it is, therefore, necessary to frame a rule to provide for such cases.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-section (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), as in force in British India and as locally applied, the adoption by the railways administered by the Government, whether in British India or in Native States, to which the General Rules for working open lines of railway, promulgated with Railway Board's Circular No. R. T. 89 A.—5, dated he 8th September 1906, apply, of the accompanying addendum to rule 86, Chapter III, Part I, of the General Rules referred to.

3. The Railway Board also desire that the said addendum may be brought to the notice of the administrations of the several railways not administered by the Government, and that the Agents and Managers of those railways may be invited to submit formal application for the adoption of the said addendum.